

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1565.—Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

### Mining Exchange, London.

**MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.**  
With a view of correcting the evil resulting from parties advertising mining shares at fixed prices and declining to deliver the same, of which frequent complaints have been brought before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., the following resolution was passed, and is in operation from this date:—  
"That no Member of the Mining Exchange shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to advertise shares at fixed prices, under pain of suspension."  
Mining Exchange, London, July 15, 1865. W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

### MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

MR. CROFTS has the following choice SHARES FOR SALE, and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, all calls paid, net, for cash:—55 Bedol-Aur, 15s.; 5 Clifford, £26; 10 Chiverton, £10; 20 Bottle Hill, 15s. 6d.; 25 East Rosewarne, £23½; 20 East Carn Brea, £23½; 10 Great Valley, £27½, ex div.; 25 Great North Lacey, 30s.; 5 Great Lacey, £20½; 5 Great Fortune, £23½; 100 Great South Chiverton, 6s. 6d.; 10 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.; 10 Marke Valley, £4 16s. 6d.; 50 North Miners (20s. paid), £24; 10 North Roskear, £13; 20 North Trekerby, £24½; 25 North Chiverton, £3 7s. 6d.; 10 North Croft, £4; 20 South Darn, 30s.; 200 Prince of Wales, 3s. 6d.; 3 Trevaun, £23½; 10 South Lacey, £23½; 25 North Dolcoath, 14s.; 20 Bedford United, 12s. 6d.; 50 West Harriet, 5s. 6d.; 30 Kelly Bray, 6s.; 25 St. Day United, 12s. 6d.; 10 West Caradon (all paid), 10s. 6d.; 20 North Basset, 10s. 6d.; 10 West Caradon (all paid), 10s. 6d.; 10 South Basset, £2½; 5 Chiverton Moor, £23½; 20 East Wheal Vor, 12s. 6d.; 10 Hagan Conals, 7s. 6d.; 30 North Robert, 4s. 6d.; 14 New Lovell, 21s. 6d.; 5 New Rosewarne, £23½; 20 Otes, 4s. 9d.; 15 Ludcott, 6s. 6d.; 100 South Grenville, 2s. 9d.; 5 Trevaun, £27½; 35 Wheal Edward, 4s. 6d.; 10 Trevaun, 2s. 9d.; 5 St. Ives Allen, 12s.; 5 West Stray Park, £23½; 5 Tolcarne, 11s. 6d.  
\* Lady Bertha, Great Vor, North Dolcoath, and North Basset all improved. Buy without fear. Metals rising. Market advancing.

### MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—2 Basset and Grylla £9½; 20 Bottle Hill, 15s.; 5 Buller, £28½; 20 Carn Camborne, £1½; 10 Chiverton, £23½; 10 East Lovell, 10s.; 20 Drake Walls, 14s. 6d.; 20 East Russell, £23½; 50 East Jane, 9s. 6d.; 10 East Caradon; 10 East Carn Brea, £23½; 30 East Rosewarne, £23½; 10 Frank Mills, £27½; 25 Frontino and Bolivia; 50 Great Bury, £23½; 50 Great North Lacey, £23½; 10 Great Vor, £23½; 10 Grylla Wheal Florence, 10s. 6d.; 25 Harriet, 5s. 6d.; 20 Hallenbeag, £23½; 10 Ludcott, 8s. 6d.; 50 Lady Bertha, 10s.; 10 Marke Valley, £4½; 10 North Trekerby, £23½; 60 North Jane, 7s. 6d.; 50 North Miners, 7s.; 10 Rosewarne Conals; 25 South Lovell, £2; 50 Sortridge, 2s. 3d.; 50 Tolvaden, 8s.; 10 Tremor, 4s. JAMES LANE is a BUYER of Wheal Uny, West Frances, West Sharp Tor, West Caradon.

### MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has

FOR SALE the following SHARES:—  
50 Bedol-Aur, 40 Great North Lacey, 25 South Condurrow, 15 South Darn, 15 South Frances, 50 Great Vor, 1 St. John del Rey, 1 St. Ives Conals, 100 Tolvaden, 5 Tincroft, 10 West Caradon, 1 Wheal Basset, 5 Mary Ann, 75 Wheal Unity, 15 Wheal Croby, 10 Wheal Grenville, 2 Wheal Chiverton, 100 Wheal Harriet, 5 Wheal Buller, 5 Wheal Treawny, 15 Wheal Chiverton, 15 West Basset, 100 Wheal Edward, 1 Wheal Seton.  
WANTED TO PURCHASE:—Great Lacey (new shares), Rennie Lacey, Snaefell, Buller, North Basset, Chiverton, West Chiverton, and Great North Lacey.  
MR. LELEAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.  
I refer my correspondents to the page 536 of this day's Journal.  
SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION:—The immediate purchase of Great Lacey, Rosewarne Conals, Mandlin, Great South Chiverton, West Chiverton, Wheal Chiverton, North Miners, North Basset, and Snaefell.  
Bankers: Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.  
Office, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

### MR. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND

FINANCE REGISTER (August number was published on Tuesday, the 15th inst., about 10 to 15 per cent. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly.—11, Royal Exchange, E.C.)  
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER, has REMOVED from 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, to more extensive and convenient offices, at 5, FINCHBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, opposite Great Winchester-street.—June 30, 1865.

### MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48,

THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).  
MR. SANDY specially recommends Rosewarne United, East Vor, Lady Bertha, West Caradon, Kelly Bray, North Trekerby, North Dolcoath, Godolphin Hill, and West Great Work, as an early advance in the price is certain.  
Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

### GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT,

BURCHIN LANE, LONDON, Member of the Mining Exchange (23 years' experience). DEALS at close prices in MINING SHARES, as BUYER or SELLER. Gives full particulars from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall next week, when he will be in a position to give sound and valuable information upon several of the principal mines in the counties.  
Money advanced on mining shares.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

### JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY is a BUYER of—  
Wheal Vor, North Dolcoath, Wheal Croby, East Wheal Russell, West Caradon, Stray Park, Copper Hill, Condurrow.

### MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—  
10 Great Vor, £26, 10 West Great Work, 15s., 10 Crebor, 32s., 50 Great North Lacey, £23½, 50 Great Vor, £23½, 10 Long Rake, 15s., 20 St. John del Rey, £23½, 25 Wheal Unity, 1s., 25 East Lacey, £13½, 20 East Snaefell, 25s., 20 East Rosewarne, £23½, 20 Bryntall, 22s. 6d., 20 Frank Mills, £26½, 50 East Carn Brea, £23½, 20 Tolvaden, 3s. 6d., 50 North Dolcoath, 12s. 6d.  
Mr. GREENE recommends the immediate purchase of Clifford Amalgamated, Frontino and Bolivia, Lady Bertha, New Clifford, and Rennie Lacey.  
M. GREENE's Daily Mining Share Price List, in time for the evening mails (closing prices up to 4 o'clock), post free on application.  
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

### MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE

BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—100 Okei Tor, 17s. 6d.; 50 Bryntall, 27s. 6d.; 30 North Basset; 2 Miners, 20s.; 40 South Callington; 30 East Rosewarne, £23½; 30 Prince of Wales, 3s.; 20 South Dolcoath, 14s.; 25 Kingston Down, £23½; 40 Camwell, 37s. 6d.; 100 Great North Lacey, 14s. 6d.; 70 Frontino and Bolivia, £23; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 7s. 6d.; 50 West Maria and Fortescue; 60 Wheal Emma, 12s. 6d.; 50 Alamillos; 30 Chiverton (all paid); 100 Wheal Hartley, 6s. 3d.; 1 West Chiverton; 20 Mandlin, £23½; 50 Wheal Croby, 30s.; 20 Ludcott, 10s.; 50 Lady Bertha; 5 East Caradon; 1 West Stray Park, £27½; 100 West Great Work, 21s.; 100 Chiverton Moor; 100 Wheal Harriet, 12s.; 1 South Lacey; 5 Trevaun; 5 East Carn Brea; 75 Trevaun; 50 Don Pedro.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways. Banks. English Funds.  
Financial. Foreign Funds. Discount.  
Steamship. Loan. Stocks.  
Ironworks. Gas. Water Works.  
Insurance. Telegraph. Hotel.  
Marine Insurance. Land. Irrigation.  
Foreign Mines. Cornish Mines. Devon's Mines.  
And other public companies.

### MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.  
From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at net prices for cash or for fortnightly settlements.  
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at net prices for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest possible market prices of the day.  
Twenty years' experience.  
(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

### Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.  
A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice may be done through him.  
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

### EDWARD COOKE, SHAREDEALER,

2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.  
EDWARD COOKE deals at close prices in railway, bank, and other securities usually dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom if required.  
Aug. 18, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

### WILLIAM SEWARD,

19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### JOHN GREEN, MINING OFFICES,

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED SIX YEARS.

### JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, JUNR,

18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### WILLIAM WARD,

29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(Member of the Mining Exchange), has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, viz.:—  
Closing prices. So. Condurrow, £3 5 0 ..... £3 10 0  
Clifford ..... £24 0 0 ..... £25 0 0  
Drake Walls ..... 0 12 0 ..... 0 15 0  
East Caradon ..... 12 0 0 ..... 12 10 0  
Great Vor ..... 35 0 0 ..... 35 10 0  
Hallenbeag ..... 2 12 6 ..... 2 17 6  
Lady Bertha ..... 0 9 0 ..... 0 11 0  
Gt. Rotalack ..... 0 2 6 ..... 0 7 6  
MR. HUME should be consulted as to what to buy at the present time, as a great rise may be expected in mine shares ere long.  
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

### WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLESBURY,

and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.  
SHARES FOR SALE at fair market prices, and free of commission:—10 Great Wh. Vor, 20 North Trekerby, 10 East Lovell, 5 South Croft, 10 Great Bury, 2 Mary Ann, 10 Par Conals, 5 North Lacey, 20 Chiverton, 1 Devon Great Conals, 10 East Russell, 10 East Providence, 5 Clifford, and 10 South Lacey.  
SHARES WANTED TO PURCHASE:—5 East Carn Brea, 10 East Caradon, 25 East Rosewarne, 10 Rosewarne Conals, 100 North Basset, and 20 Frank Mills.  
Telegrams promptly attended to. Business done for cash or for the fortnightly settlement.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-court to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.  
Members of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

### MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.  
MR. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAXET District, in the Isle of Man, and the various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

### MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,

LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market prices:—  
Condurrow, Frank Mills, Tincroft, Chiverton Moor, Great Lacey, West Chiverton, Drake Walls, Hallenbeag, West Caradon, East Vor, Marke Valley, Wheal Croby, East Gannislake, North Robert, Wheal Buller, East Carn Brea, South Condurrow, Wheal Mary Ann.  
And is a BUYER OF—  
Bedford Conals, Great South Chiverton, Trevaun, Bedford United, Great North Downs, Rosewarne United, Clifford Amalgamated, Hington, Wheal Rose, Caldbeck Falls, Kelly Bray, Wheal Grylla, Devon and Cornwall United, Lady Bertha, Wheal Edward, East Russell, North Shepherd, South Condurrow, East Lovell, Frontino and Bolivia, Great North Lacey, Great Vor, West Caradon.

T. ROSEWARNE can recommend four mines certain to pay cent. per cent. in a few months. T. ROSEWARNE may be consulted from 10 till 4 daily.  
Aug. 18, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

### SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES.

State number and price:—  
\*Trencrom. \*Kitty (Lelant).  
\*Bryntall. \*Rosewarne United.  
Ding Dong. South Frances.

\* Recommended for investment and large profits.  
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, London, Aug. 18, 1865.

### MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy

West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodford, South Caradon, Devon Great Conals, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Conals, and Siltney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.  
Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

### MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT,

THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines.  
MR. TREGELLAS has FOR SALE, for immediate cash:—10 Princess of Wales State Company (£24 paid); 20 Prince of Wales (£24 paid); 5 The London, Limited (£27 paid); 20 Inns of Court Hotel (£27 paid).

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

### MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, will take place at Garroway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, on THURSDAY, the 7th September next, at Two o'clock, and he particularly requests parties desirous of putting up shares at this sale to let him have their instructions not later than Thursday, the 31st inst., in order that they may be advertised and inserted in the catalogues.

### MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF £2 EACH (fully paid-up) in the SAINT BRIDE SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED); and any party wishing to purchase them can have them upon very reasonable and favourable terms. Also:—

10 Bryn Gwlog, 1 South Toigles, 100 Frontino and Bolivia.  
50 Bedol-Aur, 25 Central Miners, 2 Miners Mining Co., Limited (paying regular dividends).  
50 Havan Silver-Lead (£5 200 Miners Boundary (paying regular dividends)).  
6, New Broad-street, August 18, 1865.

### MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL

MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**GODOLPHIN HILL MINE (BREAGE, CORNWALL).**—This mine is being worked for tin and copper, the former metal being found in more abundance than the latter. The yield of tin for the last three years has amounted to £1000 per annum. Further discoveries have been lately made, wherefrom tin to the value of £6000 per annum can be returned, and when machinery is erected it is expected the produce will be doubled.

**GODOLPHIN HILL MINE (in 6000 shares, £1 1s. paid).**—The further amount of capital required will be 9s. per share, in small calls, extending over twelve months, the capital being required to pay for machinery to further develop the property. The present returns of tin leave a small profit on the working, and when the necessary machinery for returning the tin in large quantities is erected the profits will be very considerable.

**GODOLPHIN HILL MINE.**—Extract from report of Capt. James Pope, of Wheal Basset:—"Looking at the ground opened at the different lodes and the quantity of tin returned, I consider this to be one of the best pieces of tin-bearing ground in Cornwall, having so many lodes and so little ground laid open below the deep adit level, that only a small outlay will be required to erect a small engine, the water being very easy and the ground favourable for exploring, and only a little time will be required to lay open a good and lasting mine."

**GODOLPHIN HILL.**—Extract from report of Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, North Croft, and other mines:—"If stamping power could be had in the district, over 3 tons of tin could be sold monthly from the ground already laid open; therefore, I think I am safe in saying that by the time the engine and stamping mills are at work (say, six months) 8 tons of tin per month may be calculated upon, with every chance of daily improvement, and ere long making good dividends."

**GODOLPHIN HILL.**—Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS has interested himself in the progress of the development of this mine, and from personal inspections that he has made during the last two years can, with great confidence and much pleasure, recommend the shares to the investing public on the merits of the property as it now is, but mostly upon the prospects for the future, wherein he anticipates a quick increase in the profits of what is even now a remunerative mine.

MR. THOMAS, in recommending this mine as a well-managed and good Cornish mining property, desires those who might contemplate a large investment to have the mine inspected by a practical mine manager—the services of any of whom can be had at from two to four guineas—before doing so.

To intending investors, Mr. THOMAS will supply copies of reports and all further and minute particulars upon requirement.

MR. THOMAS daily transacts business in the shares, and could to-day supply a purchaser at 27s. 6d. per share net.

6, New Broad-street, London, August 19, 1865.

### THE MINING EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of its members, held

on Tuesday, July 18, a resolution was passed empowering the Committee to suspend or dismiss any member advertising shares at fixed prices.

### MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,

and one of the first subscribers to the Mining Exchange, having every confidence that the public in general, and his clients in particular, appreciate the system of advertising prices to the shares they have for sale, on principle, objected to the resolution; but having regard to the laws of the Institution, for the present, or until the said resolution is rescinded, or otherwise, intends abstaining from directly violating the resolution; should, however, the same be confirmed, I appeal to my clients for a continuance of that support which they have hitherto favoured me with, and for which I have no reason, and I believe they also, to regret, and if continued I shall tender my resignation as a member of the Exchange, and advertise shares as before at fixed prices, trusting that my connection of over 16 years with the management of mines and the market, my large dealings and extensive connection, also the regularity in which all engagements have been carried out, both with the public and members of the Exchange, will be the means of securing my share of public support; I ask no more. My office being in the most central part of the City, is used as a register for all stocks and shares that for the moment may not be immediately marketable. Sellers of such stock by that means frequently meet with a ready sale, and buyers effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th July, are still for sale at prices therein quoted, free of commission:—

|                           |   |                              |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 10 Bryn Gwlog.            | 20 Grylla Florence.                             | 50 Snaefell (£1 fully paid). |
| 20 Bedford United.        | 55 New Martha.                                  | 40 St. Day United.           |
| 40 Carn Camborne.         | 20 North Miners, bearing                        | 25 St. John del Rey.         |
| 50 Cape Con. (35s. paid). | 20 per cent. preferential dividend (15s. paid). | 50 West Wheal Vor.           |
| 30 Dale.                  |   | 50 Wheal Croby.              |
| 20 East Vor.              |   | 50 Worthing.                 |
| 10 Great Wheal Bury.      | 20 North Phoenix.                               | 30 Wheal Union.              |
|                           | 20 North Frances.                               |                              |

MR. F. G. LANE has also business in the following shares, and would be a seller at a trifle above the dealers' buying prices:—

| Closing prices.             |          | Closing prices.          |         |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|
| East Caradon .. £12 0 0     | £12 10 0 | Bedford United .. £1 5 0 | £1 10 0 |
| East Rosewarne .. 3 10 0    | 3 0 0    | Great No. Lacey .. 12 6  | 1 17 6  |
| East Providence .. 0 10 0   | 0 15 0   | New Wh. Lovell .. 0 10 0 | 1 0 0   |
| Frank Mills .. 6 12 6       | 6 17 6   | Lady Bertha .. 0 9 6     | 0 11 6  |
| Great Wh. Vor .. 35 0 0     | 35 10 0  | South Condurrow .. 3 5 0 | 3 10 0  |
| East Russell .. 3 5 0       | 3 10 0   | North Trekerby .. 2 6 0  | 2 5 0   |
| Frontino & Bolivia .. 3 5 0 | 3 10 0   | West Chiverton .. 75 0 0 | 77 10 0 |
| Bottle Hill .. 0 12 6       | 0 15 0   | Wheal Treawny .. 17 10 0 | 18 0 0  |

Advances made on mining shares.

Parties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to purchase for cash.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

### MR. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING

BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

### HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD

STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Business promptly transacted on most favourable terms. Mines inspected at two days' notice. Shares for sale on very reasonable terms in the leading market mines, for cash or time on. Security required for time bargains.—August 19, 1865.

### SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS is at present on

a TOUR OF INSPECTION in CORNWALL, and will be happy to obtain any information for his clients they may desire about this or any other property. Letters addressed to him at the Post Office, Penzance, will receive attention.  
3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Aug. 19, 1865.

### SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS most strongly

advises the immediate purchase of shares in this mine. The prospect of a considerable rise is good, and the position of the company is sound in every respect. Price of shares, £1½, £1½.  
3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Aug. 19, 1865.

### MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING

SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., recommends for immediate purchase Chiverton shares. This mine will soon be drained to the bottom level, when a great and important advance in the price of shares must take place. Full particulars given on application.  
BUYER of Central Miners, North Dolcoath, and Chiverton.



## Original Correspondence.

## A GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR WALES.

SIR.—Your readers may, probably, not be aware that such a movement as the establishment of a Geological Society for the Principality has been set on foot. Be this as it may, such is the case; and not only this, but it promises to be a success, despite the propensity of Welshmen—almost proverbial—to conceive many such propositions, and yet, from the want of a determination of character, suffer them to meet with an untimely end. It is generally admitted that such an institution is one of the great wants of the Principality: the perplexity is—How to establish a society on such a basis to ensure good support, and attain a respectable footing amongst the other societies of the kingdom? We have sufficient data to bear us out, when we say that no other country of the same magnitude can boast of containing such vast and varied metallic resources as Wales, and yet it has no Geological Society! No other country under the canopy of heaven offers such inviting fields of labour to the geologist as Cambria does, with its picturesque scenery, wild aspects, and antique formations, amusing and instructive alike to the lover of romance and the profound student of Nature's hidden laws in the formation of the Earth's crust. Here we see the primary formation, with its strange contortions, intermixed with greenstone and trap. Here we also see the coal and lime measures, with their numerous fossils, unravelling the history of past ages, at a period when there was no human historian as yet created to record it. And yet, strange to say, we have no Geological Society! All the wonderful "sermons in stones," that display so much of the potency and wisdom of the Creator, are a sealed volume to nearly all of the inhabitants of the Principality.

But, apart from these considerations, it will evidently be highly important, in a commercial point of view, to the Principality, and to those connected therewith, to have a Geological Society established. Only look at the scores of slate quarries and mines of the North, the collieries and iron-works of the South, and tell us whether it is not important for a person having an important connection therewith to understand the laws of Nature in the formation of rocks? We do not allude to bookworm geologists, some of whom, when they attempt to reduce their extravagant notions to practical application, appear as ridiculous as fabulous Midas, who, invested by Bacchus with the power of converting everything he touched into gold, left everything untouched; but we allude to the geologist who studies the sermons from the original. And, alas! how many a practical sermon has been buried in oblivion, simply because there is no means of giving it circulation. To remedy this evil, a Geological Society is proposed, and it will, most assuredly, be of great advantage to the investors of capital in Wales to assist in bringing out the scheme. So persuaded, we cordially invite their co-operation.

It is, moreover, high time to establish a standard by which we are to know what men's capabilities really are. Why cannot we apply the same principle to mining as is done to maritime matters—compel every individual who would aspire to an office of trust to undergo an examination? The reason of this is obvious. At sea the property and life entrusted to the master mariner are such that the proprietors must be satisfied as to his abilities. Written testimonials appear to me to be worth but little now-a-days, as the most incapable have personal friends, who would gladly, and without scruple, assist them to obtain situations they are wholly unfit to undertake. A case has lately come under my notice, the details of which will soon be laid before the readers of the *Mining Journal*, of a most incompetent person in Festiniog inspecting one of the Llwyngwllli quarries; and if he is called to inspect another it will be the triumph of ignorance against broad daylight, and his employment will form a practical exception to the precepts of one of the wisest of men—It is vain to spread a net in the sight of any flying bird.

The authorities of the National Eisteddfod have very kindly promised to give all their influence towards establishing the society, and most probably it will be first started under its sanction. Your readers may not understand the meaning of the term "Eisteddfod." It is the great annual gathering of the *litterati*, frequented by some 10 or 12 thousand, in which prizes are given for the best writings in prose and poetry. Of late years a social science branch has been established. The coming one will be held at Aberystwith next month, and will be more than ordinarily attractive, as Prince Lucien Bonaparte will be the first day's President. Papers will probably be read at one of the meetings proposing the establishment of a Geological Society, and, as the authorities have taken up the matter most warmly, I hope there will be some effect. I am sorry I was called on to leave the principality some six weeks before the Eisteddfod, and have been detained much longer than expected, otherwise I should have forwarded specimens of fossils to the Exhibition.

Any suggestion as to forwarding the scheme, addressed to myself at Dinas Mowddwy, or to the Rev. Prof. Peters, Bala, or through the medium of your valuable Journal, from any of your numerous readers, and the well-wishers of mining in Wales, will be esteemed a favour.

Woodland Quarry, Devonshire, Aug. 16.

SAMUEL JENKINS.

## IRISH MINING ENTERPRISE.

SIR.—The petty squabbles of certain mining directors and their constituents, and the personalities indulged in against a certain celebrated mining engineer, as well as against each other, can have no other effect than to damage their prospects and property. That result was as certain to follow as that night and day succeed each other. On public grounds it is to be regretted any such unseemly *exposés* should take place. What can boards of directors suppose outsiders, especially English capitalists, can think of such conduct? To my view, Sir, no more suicidal conduct can be conceived; it tends to throw distrust on all Irish mines having their management in Ireland; nor is this all, or even the worst phase. Non-success in Irish mining enterprise is apt to be attributed not to its true cause, as in this instance, where a little Milesian blood has been excited, but to a want of the fundamental principle of mining—good mines. Prejudices are already rife enough against Hibernian enterprises, and can ill afford to be encouraged by factious partisanship.

Notwithstanding the evident proofs of Ireland's superior minerals in the shape of sales of copper, &c., from Kenmare, Cork, Waterford, Wicklow, &c., and which obtain double the price of the Devon and Cornish ores, yet it is difficult to persuade the public to enter an Irish mining company, though the opinions of the most skilled authorities assert their value—though precedent confirm their riches—still the difficulty exists. Irish apathy usually folds its arms complacently, or shrugs its shoulders in doubt. Rarely, indeed, does it throw off inaction, and allow the national proverbial energy to display itself in this business, which has done so much for Great Britain. Pity it is, indeed, when such is the case; and when a *bona fide* native capital has been subscribed, the affair should be marred by opposing interests, or injudicious expressions of excited feelings.

I hope, Sir, now that a better feeling is restored, our affairs (in which you take so lively an interest) will progress more satisfactorily, for the benefit of all concerned, as well as to induce British capitalists to embark in developing our well-known mineral resources. I sincerely hope a correct view of the case will be adopted, and that is the object of sending you this communication.

Castle Blaney, Aug. 12.

ONE INTERESTED IN WICKLOW MINES.

## ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.

SIR.—From the notice of the extraordinary general meeting of this company, which has just been issued, it appears that a very complicated, and, so far as the present shareholders are concerned, a very unsatisfactory arrangement is contemplated in the confirmation of the resolutions passed at the meeting on August 8. I trust, therefore, that every shareholder who does not desire to lose all that he has invested in the company will take care to attend the meeting at Sheffield, on the 25th inst., and vote against the confirmation. By the arrangement proposed the directors appear to me to dispose of the whole of the property of the company for the trifling consideration of 20,000*l.* The debenture holders are to have a first mortgage upon the property, and 7 per cent. interest, which I should have considered an ample return for the loan, though the directors have given them the right to obtain the whole property for a mere trifle—a course I cannot at all understand, unless the intention be to get the whole affair into the hands of the officials and their friends.

The provisions are most arbitrary as against the general shareholders, since it is provided that the mortgagees shall have the option at any time during the term of the continuance of the loan of the said sum of 20,000*l.*, or of any instalments thereof, of taking a lease of the property and works of the company for the term of 14 years from the time of the exercise of the option, at the yearly rent of 25,000*l.*, and also shall have the option at any time after the execution of the said mortgage, and before the expiration of the term of the continuance of the said loan for 20,000*l.*, or any

instalment thereof (or if a lease should be granted, then before the expiration of the first seven years of the term of the lease), of purchasing the whole of the company's works, property, and privileges in Nova Scotia, except stock in trade, for 45,000*l.*, provided that six calendar months previous notice be given of the intention to exercise either of these options. It is, moreover, provided that in case a lease shall be taken the whole of the 20,000*l.*, or so much thereof as shall remain on the security of the said mortgage, shall become payable by the company forthwith at the date of the lease, the company, on the other hand, being allowed a set off and take credit for, and the mortgagees engaging to give credit to the company, or to pay them for the company's stock in trade of iron, wood, ore, charcoal, &c., in Nova Scotia at cost price. Consequently, the whole of the property of the company is placed entirely under the thumb of the debenture-holders, or, at least, will be if the objectionable resolutions be confirmed.—Aug. 16.

AN ORDINARY SHAREHOLDER.

## THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

SIR.—In reply to the enquiry of "F. B. S. A.," in last week's Journal, the purser's duty as to registering transfers of shares is purely ministerial, and one that he should carry out without favour or affection for anyone. All that he can legally require is that the transfer is in accordance with the Cost-book rules, and that he has a notice in form of a request under the hand of the transferor, requesting him, the purser, to transfer the shares in the Cost-book to the transferee, and also a notice in form of an admission from the transferee that he accepts such shares. Such notices the purser should refuse unless duly stamped, as otherwise he cannot give them in evidence, except upon the payment of a large penalty. They should be carefully preserved amongst the mine's papers. The answer to the question put is that the purser of a Cost-book mine is not justified in refusing to register a transfer delivered to him more than 14 days after its date; nor is he justified in so refusing, notwithstanding the transfer has upon the face of it a clause whereby the transferor exempts himself from responsibility as to the shares if not delivered within 14 days. Such a clause may protect the transferor, but not the purser, nor justify him in refusing to transfer. If there be any inconvenience to the company by the keeping back of transfers, the company should provide against it by a Cost-book rule. But until such a rule is on the Cost-book the purser is bound to register, whatever the date of the transfer may be. T. T. Temple, Aug. 15.

## METEOROLOGY AND ELECTRICITY.

SIR.—The meteorological observations and weather predictions of the late Admiral Fitzroy and your correspondent Mr. Shepherd seem to be, and not without reason, attracting considerable attention, and by these means lead to far more notice being devoted to these phenomena. The electric storms, or disturbances in the atmosphere, have of late been of frequent occurrence and unusual violence both in England and various parts of the Continent, and attended with severe results in some instances. Perhaps no event of modern times has created greater interest in the now (pardon the expression) "electric world" than the laying of the Atlantic cable; the astonishing perfection to which the operators have attained by practice, and the extreme delicacy of the improved instruments, surprise even the most deeply read and attentive students of these wonderful mysteries. I see by a recent American paper that during a thunderstorm at Tallahama, Tennessee, on June 18, a regiment was struck by the electric fluid; one man was instantaneously killed, and thirty seriously injured. In this instance the lightning appeared to proceed from the earth; this kind of action has been observed on many other occasions in this country.

Some years since a series of experiments were instituted by Mr. R. W. Fox, of Falmouth, and some friends to ascertain the existence and quantity of electricity in the various mineral veins of Cornwall, but I believe they were attended by no practical results. The late Mr. Andrew Crosse, of Taunton, did form miniature lodes, and accomplished the wonderful feat of making crystals from water which had permeated certain crushed rocks, by aid of long-continued voltaic agency, yet that also ended in mere experiments. Would it not be worth while now, in these days of advancement in the sublime science, to enquire and examine again into the conditions of the various metallic veins during the electric disturbances, to use the best and most subtle instruments, probably unknown during the former examination? We might then, at all events, make the attempt to ascertain if the earth partakes, and its mineral dykes develop in any special degree, the electric agency the above-quoted observations would seem to indicate, or whether these metallic veins display any peculiar phenomena whilst the excitement continues. Many of our astute philosophers would gladly instruct some of our intelligent mining agents in the methods of using the electrometers or other apparatus; they, in their turn, would be equally rejoiced to be so distinguished, and thus, probably, add their mite to the vast stores of knowledge and power, and not improbably enrol and distinguish themselves in historic fame. GEORGE HENWOOD, Camborne, Aug. 12.

## RAMBLES IN THE MINING DISTRICTS—No. I.

## MINING IN TOWNS.

SIR.—If we look at the mining districts generally, we find rough moorland, abrupt stony hills, and a population scattered more or less over the face of the country. A mine seems incompatible with the general appearance of a town, and there may probably be not a few who would regard the hollowing out beneath the surface anything but conducive to the safety of the dwellers thereon. But if we go into some of the mining districts of Cornwall, we have some of the largest mines contiguous to the most populous villages and towns; and at Redruth we have the Pedn-an-drea Mines actually in the midst of the town—blasting, hauling, breaking, stamping, and dressing in the centre of the great mart of the West. A friend, who with myself visited this mine lately, has given the following spirited description:—

Underground the numerous ramifications extend in all directions, under the very walls, houses, and streets of the town. These ramifications are not confined to narrow workings, but in some places opening into immense excavations, the rocky walls and roof standing firmly, without any artificial support of any kind whatsoever. One of these caves, called the Great Carbons, is upwards of 100 ft. broad by 200 ft. in height, and stretching away lengthwise into remote regions, where a stranger will scarcely dare penetrate. The men are now at work; we see them perched on the smallest imaginable niches, at the giddy heights, like the chamois of Alpine peaks, attesting alike the immensity of these underground mineral formations, and the venacious character of the workers. How the men get there, or by what means they get down again, puzzles the visitor beyond description. At short intervals you hear, amid the rattle of sledge hammers and occasional falling of rocks, the word "fire" reverberating from the sides of the cavern, reminding you of the word of command, the roll of musketry, and the clash of arms. While you stare to ascertain the possible meaning, you see the men clambering like cats up chains hanging from still greater heights. Your guide forcibly pulls you behind one of the huge rocks lying on the floor of the cavern. In a moment you hear a loud explosion, a reverberatory roar, the whizz of angular shot all around you, amid streams of fire, which force on your imagination the extreme probability of your being bodily transported to Paphlagonia. The next moment all is silent, and while you are thinking of the dead and wounded, before you have settled in your own mind whether yourself will appear in the first or second list, your guide walks out in the coolest manner imaginable, and tells you it is "all right." You look around, and lo! every man is high aloft on his niches, hammering away as though dear life depended on his every blow. You learn that they just performed a blast, and that the angular pieces that had been flying around you are pieces of the rock which they thus broke down, after which it is sent to the surface to be stamped into powder, and the tin ore therein washed clean from the other parts of the composition.

Now, I wish not only to attest the truthfulness of this description of my friend, but to show, in as few words as possible, that this mine is likely to again become most profitable. The richness of this cavern can readily be understood, when it is known that one pitch here, worked by six men, produced 250 tons of tin, worth upwards of 15,000*l.*, and that there have been many pitches in this one excavation. This vast deposit has been found at the intersection of a congeries of branches, between Martin's and Engine lodes, on their approaching each other, and was immensely rich until these two lodes came down like a wedge in the 90. Both the lodes and branches still continue in depth, going down together, forming occasional rich bunches of tin. But just below the present bottom of the mine, now at the 130, and between that and the 160, the same conditions exist—i.e. this congeries of branches will be between Martin's and Skimmer's lodes, at about the same distances from each other as where the great deposit was formed from the 55 to the 90, and similar results are as sure to follow. I say similar results, but the probability is that infinitely greater results must follow, for if you look at all the great tin mines in the district they have all been immeasurably richer beyond the present depth of Pedn-an-drea than at any of the shallower levels; so from this source alone they are on the eve of great discoveries. Top of the town, as the name implies, these mines are destined to become the top of the list of tin mines. The returns, which already exceed 20 tons of tin per month, must shortly be much augmented by recent discoveries. In the 100 east, where they have been driving for years for discovery, they have lately cross-cut north into Skimmer's lode, which is worth there 16*l.* per fm. Now, it is well known what a beautiful gossan there is above this point. As I was passing along from Redruth, by the St. Day road, some time since, I saw plenty of it being tipped on to the floor for the purpose of stamping for tin. I heard the frequent remark, "What a beautiful gossan! There must be plenty of mineral under that gossan," &c. Now, this was worked down to the 47. In the 20 ft. continued east of the cross-course, there 40 fms. in length. In the 47 it had increased in length to 60 fms., all the way being productive of tin. The same lode has been intersected in the 100 east, which is 53 fms. below the point wrought; therefore, we have upwards of 3000 fms. of ground, which, at 16*l.* per fm., is worth 50,000*l.*; but the lode being always more productive on emerg-

ing from the cross-course than in its immediate proximity, must give a much more value to the discovery here made. Then, again, the same lode has been found to be about 120 fms. west from this, in the 120, where it is worth 16*l.* per fm. This lode is also productive until coming into the granite, and then it is lost. The lode is also productive, it follows that the whole of the lode between these two points, the 100 fms. lode and the 120 fms. lode, is worth, at least, that is in granite only very valuable. Now, there are thus 5000 fathoms of this lode in granite above where we are, worth 85,000*l.*; consequently, 135,000*l.* value of tin ground above where we are, serves of this mine within the last few months. This is already drained. Then, the north lode has been found productive to such an extent, that the old men who worked it, and took away the best quality tin from the shallow levels, have left the workings empty, which contains tin enough to pay the cost of returning. How rich, then, must they have found the lode? This lode can only have been worked by them to the depth of 47 fms.; the present mine drains it to the 130. Here, again, is a good field for the profitable enterprise, without increasing water charges or any other dead cost.

From the diversity of its general formation, from regularly well-defined lodes through all the changes into the distinct carbonaceous system; from the changes through the different gradations of the stratified and crystalline rocks; the great diversity of the tin and the thorough miner-like manner in which all these various formations are worked, also, from the superior arrangements of the dressing and other machinery at various points, there is no mine more interesting to the visitor, or more instructive to the mining student. Then, if we consider the great number of lodes and branches, the immense extension, the junction of kyllas and granite, in the heart of the greatest tin mining district in the world, there is no mining enterprise in the West of England destined to a greater future or to more satisfactory results.

A MINING ENGINEER.

## PROSPECTS IN THE GRYLLS DISTRICT.

SIR.—Tregoning Hill is to the mines of this district what Carn Bra and Carn Marth are to the Camborne and Gwennap districts; it is a granite range, overlapped by kyllas or clay-slate, varying in composition, and is traversed by lodes, elvans, flookans, and cross-courses. The actual contact of the granite and slate is nowhere visible at surface, being concealed by the overlying soil; but its position can generally be discovered within very easy limits; underground it may be seen in the mines skirting it on the west at Great Grylls, and in the eastern part of East Wheel Grylls; the mineral composition of the granite here is much the same as in other districts—a base of felspar, quartz, and mica. It has been laid down as a rule that by far the larger part of the mineral wealth of Cornwall occurs within a distance of three miles on either side of the line of the junction between the granite and slate. This is not doubtless true, may be gathered from the retrospect of all the great mines of the county. Within this distance, have proved very rich—the former being still the richest, which are in England; while to the west are the yet comparatively unexplored mines of East Wheel Grylls, Great Wheel Grylls, and West Wheel Grylls, which are as yet in embryo, the deepest point yet reached being only the 40 fm. level. The mines of this district will prove equally as productive as those on the east side of this granite range may be inferred from the fact of the former mine, East Wheel Grylls (a little mine at present, but in prospective certainly a great one), already selling 6 tons of black tin monthly, raised from the middle lode, at only the 17 fm. level and above. In the add level there is a piece of tin ground driven through for 70 fms. in length; this is now being opened up by driving the 17 east of Firmeston's shaft, where they have already a good yield; will work at the present low price of tin at 1*l.* 1*l.* tribute. From the strong gossan, it is no doubt of its being the top of a rich deposit of tin. The mine is now being opened up, and has proved very productive in West Wheel Grylls—suffice it to say, the tin ground goes over in the 30 upwards of 200 fms. depth, and has yielded more than 50,000*l.* worth of tin at this comparatively shallow depth, and has yielded more than 50,000*l.* of tin. The next is the 40, which is being driven to 100 fms. in length; the end is about 30 fms. behind it, driving in good ground; in this level is driven into the run of tin, sections of ground will be cut out by means of winzes, which considerably increased returns must be the result. From seeing these extensive deposits of tin at such a shallow depth, I feel inspired with confidence to say that, on being further developed, it will prove to be one of the champion mineral-bearing lodes of this yet comparatively unexplored district, equalling in depth the rich lodes of West Wheel Grylls, and other mines on the eastern side of this granite range. St. Day, Aug. 14.

CHAMBERS BAKER.

## MINE GASES, AND THEIR REMEDY.

SIR.—Before it can be properly shown when, why, and where mephitic gases generate, it is first requisite to know the actual cause that reproduces the atmosphere, but which are matters too lengthy for any paragraph; nevertheless, an abstract may be serviceable to some people, so that in estimating the specific gravity of the aerial gases it matters but little whether hydrogen, oxygen, or air is considered as unity, as—

|                       | Hydrogen | Air    | Hydrogen | Air               |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|-------------------|
| Hydro                 | 0.0833   | 1.0000 | 14.64    | Lighter than air. |
| Carbo vapour          | 0.4098   | 1.0000 | 2.44     | "                 |
| Carburetted hydrogen  | 0.5464   | 1.0000 | 1.850    | "                 |
| Carbonic oxide        | 0.9562   | 1.0000 | 1.045    | "                 |
| Nitrogen              | 0.9562   | 1.0000 | 1.045    | "                 |
| Air, at the sea level | 1.0000   | 1.0000 | 0.000    | "                 |
| Dioxide of nitrogen   | 1.0245   | 1.0000 | 0.976    | heavier.          |
| Oxygen                | 1.0928   | 1.0000 | 0.915    | "                 |
| Dioxide of Oxygen     | 1.1610   | 1.0000 | 0.881    | "                 |
| Carbonic acid         | 1.5026   | 1.0000 | 0.666    | "                 |
| Protoxide of nitrogen | 1.5026   | 1.0000 | 0.666    | "                 |

By air at the level of the sea is meant the general atmosphere, when the air is 14.64 times heavier than pure atomic hydrogen, and which wind to be pure should be 14.64 times heavier than pure atomic hydrogen—that is, hydrogen atomised as some binary compound, because there are no atoms in nature of any simple body. The aerial gases are, therefore, merely called by such names as any essential preponderates in it; and, also, were it not for the diversificatory changes between such antagonistic elements as hydrogen and nitro, or heat and cold, creating motion, the nitro of the atmosphere would, if collected by itself, be ever above the surface of the earth, while oxygen would remain below or on it. But by the wisdom of Providence causing the pure nitro to be aloft, there is a constant supply at command; for no sooner does an atom of warm nitro come in contact with the cold nitro, than a binary atom is formed, which deoxygen of nitro is, however, subjected to be reconverted to other gases, and so on. Nevertheless, the natural atmosphere is composed of but four primary essentials. It matters not what chemists say to the contrary, since they are resolvable into but four elements. Although the atmosphere comprises but four co-existent principles, there is a vast difference in their respective weights of volume; as, in the first place, the specific gravity of the gases is by the same volume of the same volume of cold water, while oxygen must be condensed by the same volume of the same volume of cold water, while oxygen must be condensed by the same (weight) as an atom of deutoxide of nitrogen; thus as 2 of hydrogen and 1 of carbon vapour produces carburetted hydrogen, so do 1 each of carburetted hydrogen and carbonic oxide produce carbonic acid; while 1 of carbonic oxide and half a volume of oxygen constitutes carbonic acid; and, by the same rule, protoxide of nitrogen is caused by condensing one volume of nitro with half a volume of oxygen; thence, as one volume each of hydrogen and nitro makes deutoxide of nitro, so must one volume of nitro combined with two of oxygen form deutoxide of oxygen, and so on as all gases, both natural and chemical, formed by the union of different equal volumes of the same elements, though air, or gas, may be made of only what is termed chemical oxygen and nitro, these compounds cannot be the pure elixir vitae of nature, as will be truly shown. Here let it be first seen that the specific gravity of gases is not always in the same ratio as their atomic weights, as the difference between the—

| Weight of Atoms | Specific Gravities. |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Hydro           | 1                   |
| Carbo           | 6                   |
| Oxo             | 8                   |
| Nitro           | 14                  |

37 less unity—4 leaves 9 as the weight of an atom of water, since pure water is but the square of the atoms of air condensed, as shown—viz., 29 x 29 = 841.

In respect to the absolute equivalents of each atom, it has been already stated that there is no simple ponderable substance, as even to atoms of cold water, to constitute nitrogen it requires 1 volume of hydrogen to 14 volumes of nitro, while to molecule hydrogen to its least tangible form, it is termed ponderable hydrogen is composed of 14 volumes of hydrogen. So that which is termed ponderable hydrogen is but 1. In the 14 volume of nitro (by way of base), and yet its specific gravity is but 1. In the same way 14 of nitrogen is united to 1 of hydrogen (as its life) is but 14 atoms of hydrogen, because the prime unit is condensed in the unitation of the 14 atoms, so that when equalised as deutoxide it can only be so done at Nature's zero, as below the freezing point of this planet it must be hard and dry, while above zero it can only show itself soft and moist, as the other associates prevail, and as some visible guide regarding any local state of the atmosphere, any excess of hydrogen shows yellow, heat, and lightness; any excess of nitrogen shows white, cold, frost, snow, and hail, &c.; any excess of oxygen shows red, as a sign of motion, wind, &c.; any excess of carbon shows blue, as blue rain, heavy wet, &c. Yet bear in mind that present barometrical weights are not always true indications of coming weather, only its specific weight at the particular spot, which may vary every mile; neither is hygrometry to be depended upon, as such only exhibits the state of the air at the time and place examined; but the barometer at sea, where, in making good latitudinal headway, I have noticed both the aneroid and aneroidometer fluctuate up and down as the wind or weather at surface or atmospheric pressure above, and yet no change in the wind or weather at surface or overhead, whereas the case is often reversed underfoot, as in quiescent mines the different gases are apt to stagnate to accumulation, so that it often becomes necessary either to consume, disperse, or neutralise their effects. Then, where the gases are carbonaceous, they not gradually consume them to the advantage of the miners? Why was it that they are not freely supplied, unless too abundant, or evolved too sudden to predict by it? At any mingled or screened one from the other. Is not the Davy lamp founded upon this principle, by allowing the hydrogen to go through its molar to keep back the proportion of the carbonic acid? Then, does it not follow that the light hydrocarbonic gas to be used, the inner one just first shown was merely coarse enough to keep back the sphere to pass through, while the outer one was merely coarse enough to keep back the greater portion of the lightest carbonaceous essentials, thereby leaving the central atmosphere sufficient for the nitrogen to play, then such duplex ring lamps could be used, and might with safety be allowed to get as red-hot as the oil would be, so be made to gradually consume the most confusable gases, as all that is requisite to prevent sudden explosions is never to allow any preponderance of hydrogen to consume, either light or life, but merely a vehicle or earthy base. It is, therefore, the subtle and ever-moving oxygen that is the main-spring to neutralise the other gases, so that in point of science accidents from gases ought to be very rare.



**FORTUNE COPPER, W.A.** (Capt Penberthy, June 21).—The 50, north-east end, is driving by four men; lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing about 1½ ton of copper and lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 50, north-east, are working by two men; lode 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper and lead ore per fathom. The 50, south-west end, is extended 11 fms. south-west of new engine-shaft; the lode



are in request at buyers' figures.—**DRAKE WALLS** have been sought for, but lack of tonnage has kept them inactive.—**LADY BERTHAS** have been freely demit in, and some fluctuations have followed.—**EAST RUSSELL** and **WHEEL CREBOR** have been more than ordinarily dull. **Burns Hills** are more freely offered.

1993



### Mining Correspondence.

[illegible]



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[illegible]

**WELSH (Gold).—W. Vincent, Aug. 17:** Since my last we have broken a great quantity of lead stuff at Dean's workings; the part of the lode that contains the lead is about 4 feet wide, with branches of lead running through it about 3 inches wide, and a broken piece of copper, and a few small pieces of stamps, cheaply, but rather expensive to take to the stamps, unless we have a railway to the stamps. The lode is present we are taking it down to the railway in sledges. At Cefn Coth the lode in the western end looks better for gold; lode 4 feet wide. The lode in the stopes is not so large as when last reported upon. At Berthwyd the stopes are without change; the lode in the winze at the bottom of this level is about 5 feet wide, and contains lead, blende, and iron pyrites. At present the winze is full of water by reason of the heavy rains which we have had this week. No. 1 and is now under this winze, and at the end of the month we shall put the men to rise against the winze; lode in No. 1, and 6 feet wide, and broken pieces of stamps, and all the machinery is working well. The invoice of the casting for the last week is as follows:

**WEST BASSETT.—W. Roberts, Aug. 16:** At Thomas's engine-shaft, sinking below the 164, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 104, west of Grenville's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 42 west is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.—**Middle Lode:** In the 65 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. In the 62 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding tin and copper ore, worth about 20¢ per fm. The lode in the 42 east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.—**Canter Lode:** In the 65 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of good ore—tribute ground.

**WEST BEAM.—H. Hosking, Aug. 17:** The increased influx of water at Brothers engine-shaft has necessitated the use of larger sinking pumps, which the men have substituted for the smaller ones which they had in use before; they have again resumed sinking, and are making good progress. The shaft is at present down 7 fms. 3 ft. below the 45, where the ground continues favourable, and is discharging a greater quantity of water as we gain depth, thus leading us to expect that we shall shortly effect a more rapid drainage of Union Mine, where the water is now down 4 fathoms below the adit level, and is draining at the rate of 6 in. per day. The cross-cut south of Brothers shaft, in the adit level, is progressing satisfactorily in favourable ground, and is now extended to the 39 fathoms, where the driving men have reached the adit level, on Union lode, east of the large cross-course, is undergoing a favourable change, and showing appearances indicative of our approach to the lode: this cross-cut is now extended 6 fathoms. Our pitches in the back of the 45 and 55, on North Beam lode, continue to yield very well, and are, on the whole, improved. I have to-day set the 55, east of Parry's shaft, on new north lode, to be driven at 13s. 4d. in the 12. tribute, and 20s. per fathom. We have also two men driving the 14, east of Parry's shaft, on the Beam lode, at 13s. 4d. in 12. tribute, where they are making good wages. Since my last report we have saved our batch of tin, weighing 5 tons 19 cwt. 0 gr. 23 lbs., which realised 3441. 15s. 3d.

**WEST CARADON.—W. Johns, R. Rathen, Aug. 14:** We have driven the 170 fm. level cross-cut west, or bottom of Elliott's engine-shaft, and shall shortly intersect the main cross-course, after which we shall hasten on the driveage south, to cut Vivian's lode, on Allen's shaft, where the lode is 1 ft. wide, and the ground is of a fine quality; the ground hitherto has been very hard (33¢ per fathom), consequently making the progress slow; however, this difficulty will soon be overcome, and we shall be able then to open out on this main cross-course for about 4¢. per fathom, and no time will be lost on our part to reach the object so often mentioned in our former reports. In the 155 fm. level west, on Allen's lode, we have intersected the small crossling, and calculate to have about 6 fathoms to drive north to reach Vivian's lode; after this is accomplished the driveage will be directed south to Downing's and other lodes. The 128 cross-cut north has been recently cleared and secured from Foxe's shaft to Vivian's lode; a driveage of 39 fms. has been driven, and the lode is 1 ft. wide, and the ground is of a fine quality, and the driveage is now extended to the 104. The 125 cross-cut, east of Foxe's shaft, is in a beautiful channel of ground, and is fast approaching towards Jope's lode, with water oozing from the end, indicating the lode is not far distant, and we are looking forward with intense interest to see the result. A winze, sinking below the 104, is down about 20 fms., in which we have been breaking occasional stones of ore. In the cross-course, and when a communication is effected it will cause good ventilation, and put us in a position to open out the lodes at this level (the 128) without the least obstruction. In the 104 west, on Jope's lode, about 34 fms. of ore ground has been driven, and the lode is 1 ft. wide, and the ground is of a fine quality, and the driveage is now extended to the 104. The 125 cross-cut, east of Foxe's shaft, is in a beautiful channel of ground, and is fast approaching towards Jope's lode, with water oozing from the end, indicating the lode is not far distant, and we are looking forward with intense interest to see the result. A winze, sinking below the 104, is down about 20 fms., in which we have been breaking occasional stones of ore. In the cross-course, and when a communication is effected it will cause good ventilation, and put us in a position to open out the lodes at this level (the 128) without the least obstruction. In the 104 west, on Jope's lode, about 34 fms. of ore ground has been driven, and the lode is 1 ft. wide, and the ground is of a fine quality, and the driveage is now extended to the 104. 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**WHEAL BASSETT AND GRYLLES.**—J. R. Wilkin, Walter Harris, Wm. Oates, June, Aug. 11: During the past month the 32, east of Roberts' shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.; the lode in the end is worth 10*l*. per fm.; set to drive by six men, at 10*l*. per fathom. A winze has been sunk below the 23, behind this end, 2 fms. 3 ft. 1 in. lode not taken down. We expect when this winze is holed to set some pitches in the back of this level; set to four men, at 5*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 10*l*. per fathom. The steam-wind set to draw from it. The 50, west of Wheal Fat shaft, has been driven 4 fms., and suspended. The 40, west of Wheal Fat shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft. 1 in.; the lode is poor; set to drive by four men, at 5*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The 30, west of Wheal Fat shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 3 ft. 3 in.; opening tribute ground; set to drive by four men, at 8*l*. per fm. Tyacke's engine-shaft, sinking below the 54, has been sunk 5 ft., and is now down 9 fms. 5 ft.; set to sink by six men and three boys, at 40*l*. per fathom. The 54, west of Tyacke's, has been driven 4 ft. 6 in.; opening tribute ground; set to drive by four men, at 8*l*. per fm. The same level east has been driven 1 fm. 1 ft. 9 in.; opening tribute ground; set to drive by four men, at 8*l*. per fm. The 44, west of Tyacke's, has been driven 1 fm. 3 ft. 9 in.; opening tribute ground, and improving. A winze has been set in the bottom of this level to four men, at 4*l*. per fm.; lode worth 10*l*. per fm. The 31, west of the clay, has been driven 5 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; the lode is poor—suspended. The 34, east of the clay, has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; opening tribute ground. A rise has been commenced from this level, and risen 4 ft. 9 in.; we expect to hole this rise to a winze sinking below the 26, west of Dumphing shaft, in about ten days or a fortnight, which will ventilate this part of the mine, and open some tribute ground; set to sink by eight men, at 5*l*. and 7*l*. per fm. The 60, west of Gundry's, has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 1 in.; lode producing a little tin, but poor. A winze sinking below the 50, in this part, has been sunk 1 fm.; lode worth 8*l*. per fm.; set to sink by six men, at 7*l*. per fm.; when this winze is communicated to the rise from the 60, the driving of this level will be resumed. A cross-cut north of Harrey's lode, east of Gundry's, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in.; lode not seen; set to drive by four men, at 8*l*. per fathom. A cross-cut south of Grigg's shaft has been driven 4 ft. 6 in.; lode not seen; set to drive by two men, at 7*l*. per fm. Drigger's shaft, sinking below the 35, has been sunk 1 fm. 5 ft. 2 in.; the lode has gone out of the shaft; set to sink by six men, at 8*l*. per fm. The 55, east of Drigger's shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 10 in.; lode worth 10*l*. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 8*l*. per fathom. A rise in the back of this level has been risen 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; lode worth 10*l*. per fm.; set to rise by four men, at 21. 10*s*. per fm. A winze has been set to clear over this rise by four men, at 10*s*. per fm., and when this is communicated we hope to set some good pitches in this ground. The tin at the stamps is coming to hand much as heretofore, the sale on the 31st inst. amounting to 958*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*.

**WHEAL BUTLER.**—James Inch, August 13: Stevens' Shaft: The 92 west is still producing stones of tin and copper ore.—Hosking's Shaft: We have driven the 50 cross-cut north through the north part of the lode, and commenced to drive east and west on this level, the ends are producing good stamping work for tin, and presenting a promising appearance. We shall be more fully able to report on the value of these levels when clear of the cross-course. The 70 east is worth for tin and copper ore 20*l*. per fathom. The 70 west is worth 14*l*. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin and copper ore 9*l*. per fathom. The 60 west is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The 50 east is worth for tin 7*l*. per fathom. The 40 east, on Boiler lode, is worth for tin 7*l*. per fathom. The winze under the 28 is worth for tin and copper ore 10*l*. per fathom. The 80, east of Keatle's shaft, is producing good stones of copper ore, and the ground in this end, in the past week, has greatly needed for driving. No change to notice in any of these parts.

**WHEAL CROFT.**—Gifford, August 12: The 18, east of the shaft to report on. In the 108 west we are driving by the side of the lode, and by the end of this week shall be in under the perpendicular of the winze in the 96 fm. level, when we shall at once commence rising to communicate, which we hope to complete by the end of September, after which we shall cross-cut the lode in the 108, where, from the kindly appearance, and a good lode of copper ore in the bottom of the 96, we may reasonably expect to have good results in the 108. In the 108 east we are still driving by the side of the lode, and shall commence cross-cutting it on Monday next. In the cross-cut south in the 96 west the ground is still favourable for driving. The 48 east, set to sink by driving the side level, and shall be in under the perpendicular of the 54 on Monday next, when I expect to find it profitable, as there is an ore lode in the bottom of the 54, directly over it. In the stope in the back of the 96 east the lode is worth 8*l*. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 84 east is worth 8*l*. per fathom. In the 84 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and quartz, spotted with muddle and copper ore, but of no value, though a very kindly lode. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 72 east is worth 7*l*. per fathom. In the 48 east the ground is favourable for driving. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 96 west is worth 9*l*. per fathom.

**WHEAL EDWARD.**—J. O. Lowe, Aug. 12: The lode in the 61 west has improved beyond 2 ft. lode, producing fine stones of ore—in fact, it is now showing a more promising appearance than has been seen in the last 50 fms. driving. The tribute department is a little improved.

**WHEAL EMMA.**—T. Bennett, Aug. 17: The drive east at the 92 is being pushed ahead as fast as possible; the men are progressing satisfactorily. The lode in the 80 fm. level east end is large, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, and ore, yielding of the latter about 1 ton per fm. The lode in the back of the 70 continues to yield full 2 tons of good ore per fm. The tribute pitches at work continue to yield their usual quantity of ore. We are getting on very well, and, as far as possible, are doing our best to keep the side level for the sampling. We shall not have so large a quantity of the low-clay ore, but shall have a larger quantity of the best class than we have had for some time past.

**WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 13: The lode in the 120 west is 3 ft. wide, and producing tinnity work. The lode in the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, and in the north side we find some good tin coming in; this is pleasing, as we find a good lode going down below the 100. The lode in the 100 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding tinnity work, worth 8*l*. per fm. Three stops above this level are, worth 12*l*, 10*l*, and 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the 100 east is small. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 10*l*. per fm. The 100 east is 3 ft. wide, producing good tinnity work. The lode in the 100 west is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinnity work—a kindly lode. The lode in the 90 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinnity work. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 10*l*. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fathom.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 17: The lode in the 110, 100, and 90 is looking very promising; in fact, these ends are presenting a far better of appearance than for some time past. We have also a good stone of tin in the bottom the 90 east. You shall have more particulars by Monday.

**WHEAL GRAY.**—G. R. Odgers, James Pope, Aug. 17: In the 40, driving east of the 30, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 2*l*. per fm. In the 30, driving east of the Pressure shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 30, east of this shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6*l*. per fathom.

**WHEAL HARRIETT.**—S. Williams, Aug. 12: The lode in the 130 west end, from east cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is producing stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the stope above the 118 is worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 90 north cross-cut we have cut a lode 9 inches wide, and producing tinnity work.

**WHEAL HOPE.**—John Nicholls, William Glanville, Aug. 16: The water is again in fork, and the engine working well. The lode in the 75 west is 2 ft. wide, with occasional stones of lead ore. The lode in the 65 west is 18 in. wide, of a promising appearance, containing saving work for lead. There is no alteration in the cross-cut north from the 65 west. The lode in the 48 east is small and poor. The four lead pitches are producing much as usual. The two tin pitches are not so good as they have been.

**WHEAL KITTIT (St. Agnes).**—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, Aug. 12: There is no change worthy of notice in any of the bargains throughout our mine, except for the side level, which is still in the same state, and is doing a more satisfactory appearance.

**WHEAL KITTIT (Uny Lelant).**—William Williams, Aug. 12: North Kuesee Lode: The lode in the rise above the 140 is worth 6*l*. per fm.; pay for rising, 3*l*. 10*s*. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 130 is worth 15*l*. per fm.; pay for rising, 4*l*. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 120 is worth 15*l*. per fathom; pay for sinking, 3*l*. 10*s*. per fm. This will be communicated to the rise in two or three days, when the 130 and 120 ends will be resumed at once, in a good lode for tin. In the 110 end, west of rise, the lode is improving, opening tribute ground. In the 110 end, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is at present small. In the 140 end, driving south of the 120, the ground has become a little harder than when last reported.—Gowan Lode: The 90 end, east of Roger's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode at Philip's shaft, sinking below the 40, is at present small. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

**WHEAL NORRIS.**—J. Andrews, Aug. 12: At our setting to-day, the following bargains were let:—Carter's shaft to sink below the 57, by nine men, at 18*l*. per fm. The 57 end to drive east of Carter's, by six men, at 21. 10*s*. per fm. The 45 end to drive east of said shaft, by four men, at 4*l*. per fm. The 45 cross-cut to drive south of Carter's shaft, by six men, at 4*l*. per fm.

**WHEAL POLMEAR.**—F. Barnatt, Jun., Aug. 17: The 20 west, on Ploughshare lode, is worth 5½ tons of good ore per fm. The 20 east, upon the same lode, is producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value.

**WHEAL SPARNON.**—E. Chagwin, Aug. 12: Sump: The sumpmen have completed cutting ground for bearers, and fixing the same, putting in screws to drop the lift, cleared up the shaft, and dropped the lift 1 fm. 2 ft.; now down 2 fms. 1 ft. below the 60.—Belfrey's shaft: The men here have made good progress clearing up the shaft; now down 3 fms. below the 60. The 50 shaft, with lode, produces spots of yellow copper ore. The 20 rise produces stones of copper ore, but is not to value. The 20 east end is small, and produces stones of black and yellow copper ore. In the 20 north cross-cut nothing has been intersected for the week.

**WHEAL TREMAYNE.**—R. Williams, J. Williams, Aug. 16: At the new engine-shaft, in the 153 east, the engine lode is split up and disordered, but yielding stones of tin in places. In the 143, west of the same shaft, the engine lode is 1 ft. wide,



## The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 18, 1865.

| COPPER.                      |       |    |    | BRASS.                    |          |           |          |
|------------------------------|-------|----|----|---------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Best selected...             | £     | s. | d. | Sheets                    | Per lb.  | 8 1/2d.   | 9d.      |
| Tough cake & tile            | 86    | 0  | 0  | Wire                      | 8 1/2d.  | —         | —        |
| Burna Burna                  | 90    | 0  | 0  | Tube                      | 9 1/2d.  | —         | —        |
| Copper wire                  | 91    | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Sheeting & boiler plate      | 91    | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Bottoms                      | 96    | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Old (Exchange)               | 77    | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| IRON.                        |       |    |    | STEEL.                    |          |           |          |
| Per Ton.                     | £     | s. | d. | Swedish, in kegs (rolled) | Per Ton. | 13        | 0-14 0 0 |
| Bars Welsh, in London        | 7 15  | 0  | 0  | (hammered)                | 15       | 0-16 0 0  |          |
| Ditto, to arrive             | 7 15  | 0  | 0  | Ditto in faggots          | 18       | 0-16 16 0 |          |
| Small rods                   | 8 10  | 0  | 0  | English, Spring           | 18       | 0-16 28 0 |          |
| Stafford, in London          | 8 15  | 0  | 0  | QUICKSILVER (per bottle)  | 8        | 0 0 nom.  |          |
| Bars ditto                   | 8 15  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Hoops ditto                  | 9 17  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Sheets, single               | 10 10 | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Fig. No. 1, in Wales         | 4 10  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Bedded metal, ditto          | 4 0   | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Bars, common, ditto          | 7 0   | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Do, merchant, Tynes & Co.    | 7 10  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Ditto, railway, in Wales     | 7 0   | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Ditto, Swed. in London       | 11 10 | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| To arrive                    | 11 15 | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Fig. No. 1, in Clyde         | 2 15  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Ditto, f.o.b. Tynes & Co.    | 2 9   | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do. | 2 6   | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Halfway chairs               | 5 10  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| " spikes                     | 11 0  | 0  | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| LEAD.                        |       |    |    | TIN.                      |          |           |          |
| English Fig. ordy. soft      | £     | s. | d. | English, blocks           | Per lb.  | 94        | 0-0      |
| Ditto (WB)                   | 20    | 10 | 0  | Ditto, Bars (in barrels)  | 95       | 0-0       |          |
| Ditto sheet                  | 20    | 0  | 0  | Ditto, Refined            | 97       | 0-0       |          |
| Ditto rod                    | 22    | 0  | 0  | Banco                     | 94       | 10-0      |          |
| Ditto white                  | 22    | 0  | 0  | Straits                   | 88       | 10-0      |          |
| Ditto patent shot            | 22    | 10 | 0  |                           |          |           |          |
| Spanish                      | 18    | 10 | 0  |                           |          |           |          |

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market continues in a slightly improved condition, and we have good reason to anticipate that at least a fair autumn trade may be done. The demand for metals generally is rather more active, and prices remain tolerably firm. The advances from India, although reporting that metals are but little required for, yet are generally of a more encouraging character, and lead to the belief that a better state of things will spring up ere long, and that we shall at no distant day see a return to a much more active state of business. Of course, we cannot expect to have an immediate change from the great stagnation in business with India, which has been so for a long time past, to a condition of great activity. The change will only be gradual, but it is satisfactory to see that business in that quarter is improving; and we can now reasonably hope that this improvement will continue until we have again reached that position of prosperity which formerly attended our commercial operations with that part of the empire. Orders from America also are gradually increasing, and confidence is still entertained that the trade will continue to revive. These circumstances tend to give encouragement to those connected with the metal trade, and to enable them to look forward to better times.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has been rather inanimate during the week. The Indian Office has issued an advertisement for the supply of 100 tons cake for Bengal.

IRON.—The improved demand for iron continues in Staffordshire. The reduction of the make by the strike and the lock-out, and even more by the late hot weather limiting the production, has reduced stocks to a low point, and buyers, finding that orders are not executed so promptly as before, are ordering more freely. There is a considerable contract in the market for Australian and continental orders are tolerably good. As the weather cools the production will increase, but the general opinion is that there will be a good autumn trade, and should the United States augment their requirements, it would soon be brisk. In Welsh the ironworks continue well employed, and an increased quantity of iron has been turned out during the week. There are considerable orders in hand for the continental markets, and there are enquiries on American account, a circumstance which has tended to increase confidence in the future. No improvement has taken place in the demand for descriptions and qualities suitable for shipbuilding purposes. Home buyers of bars are giving out additional specifications. Rails and bars show no change in prices. In Swedish iron but little is doing, but importers are not disposed to sell under former prices. In Scotch pig-iron the market has generally been inactive during the week, but, upon the whole, prices have rather improved, commencing at 54s. 3d., cash; an improvement took place to 54s. 4 1/2d., cash, but declined again to 54s. 4d., cash, and afterwards to 54s. 3d., cash. The market, however, again became better, and business was done at 54s. 4d., cash; and the last advances from Glasgow report a still firmer market, and transactions at 54s. 6d., cash.

LEAD.—The market has been again quiet during the week, and prices are a little easier.

TIN.—Very little animation has been apparent in this metal. In foreign the tone of the market continues depressed, and there are now sellers of Straits at 88l. 10s. cash, but buyers do not seem disposed to pay this price now, and there seems little doubt that holders will have to accept a lower price.

SPELTER.—Business has not been active during the week, although there has been rather more enquiry for parcels on the spot, and transactions have taken place at 22l. 5s.; latterly, however, the market has become flatter, and we now quote 22l. to 22l. 5s. for parcels on the spot.

TIN-PLATES.—Several of the makers have sold largely, but the advance of 2s. per box, agreed to at the quarterly meeting, has not, as a rule, been obtained; 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box advance has, however, been paid.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER still without alteration.

## THE SCOTCH AND CLEVELAND IRON TRADES.

The trade and public have lately been favoured with productions in the shape of circulars, enlarging on the great prosperity of the Iron Trade. I congratulate the country on the magnitude of this branch of its industry, which for years past has been developing itself in such a manner as now to be the astonishment of all. A glance at the statistics which are published from year to year will at once show how rapidly Scotch iron has been produced, and how enormously the consumptive powers have also been developed; yet the Scotch trade is not the greatest wonder. The Cleveland trade has by far outdone the Scotch, and next year will open with a production even larger than that of all Scotland, as the statistics below will show.

The gentlemen who have so recently published circulars of the Scotch and Cleveland trades go strongly in favour of higher prices, and state that the stocks, both north and south of the Tweed, have been considerably reduced. The stock in Scotland has, it is generally admitted, been slightly reduced, but certainly not to the extent that the circular writers would have us believe (although said writers put forth their production as official, when it really is not, the committee of trade, having nothing to do with the compilation of the said statistics). When we take into consideration that the exports and consumption, in the first half of the year, have always been in advance of production, we will have no cause to wonder that this year has also seen a trifling reduction of 20,000 tons. Notwithstanding the heavy consumption in the early part of each year, the stock in Scotland has attained to 760,000 tons, sufficient to meet the demand should another pig not be made in all Scotland for eight months.

In Middlesex' district the make last year amounted to 904,000 tons. There were many new furnaces blown-in during the last four months of 1864, which have been making up to the present time about 300 tons per week each, and which will go far to make this year's production in that district quite equal to the Scotch, although the circular from that district—published, we might say, by those who know little or nothing about the real production and consumption of Cleveland iron—gives the make from Jan. 1 to June 30 at only 410,583 tons; whereas the ironmasters themselves report the make of the whole of last year of 904,000 tons, as above stated. Surely it is turned a make for the whole of last year for the first half of 1865 would be quite equal to not too much to expect that the make for the first half of 1865 would be quite equal to the half of the make of 1864, especially when there were a number of large furnaces in blast from January to June, 1865, which were only put in, as above stated, towards the close of 1864. The writer of the circular goes on to say, that the stock has been reduced 10,497 tons during the first half of 1865, which we will prove to be incorrect. For instance, take as follows:—

Production, at least equal to half of 1864—but which in reality is Tons.  
more—600,000 being nearer the make for the first half of 1865. 452,000  
Consumption—(according to return in circular)..... 439,580

(say) 31,120  
Increase to stock for first six months of the present year; but this is not the real increase of stock. Many ironmasters having issued scrip for large quantities of iron, and for which they have received payment, do not return iron so held by them as stock, but the writer of the circular, wanting to make the best story he can, has included all this iron as consumed, for nowhere does he take note of it. We should say, at least, there will be scrip for 10,000 tons, which will bring the increase of stock up to over 40,000 tons, making a stock in Middlesex' as follows:—  
Stock Dec. 1, 1864, as per trade returns..... 62,500  
Increase first half of 1865, including makers' scrip, which cannot be left out—and make at only equal to 1864..... 41,120

(say) 106,620  
stock at present in the hands of makers or in Stockton and Darlington Railway Company's stores.

That the ironmasters of the Middlesex' district are anxious as to the future is known to all, for we find many anxious to sell for forward delivery whose furnaces are not yet completed—further, those who have been so fortunate as to sell for forward delivery will find that they will only be too glad to get rid of the iron.

For the information of your readers, we give you a list of furnaces put in blast since the 1st of January last, and those expected to be lighted before the end of the year:—

| Furnaces.        |   | Furnaces.       |   |
|------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Elswick          | 2 | Ferryhill       | 4 |
| Cleveland        | 2 | Middletown      | 2 |
| Clarence         | 2 | S. B. Yorkshire | 2 |
| Carlton          | 2 | Newport         | 1 |
| G. W. L. and Co. | 2 | Acklam          | 3 |
| H. L. and Co.    | 4 |                 |   |
| Normanby         | 1 |                 |   |
| Total            |   | 27              |   |

all of which will make at least 300 tons per week each. Calculating accordingly, they will produce in 1865..... 904,000=1,325,200  
To which add make of last year..... 76,300  
Deduct for furnaces going out of repair..... 76,300

And we have a make of..... 1,325,000  
Or nearly 100,000 tons above the entire make of Scotland.

That the iron trade has been good we will not attempt to deny; but as we have seen other markets overdone, so shall we most assuredly see the iron market overdone, and that in place of higher prices, we shall see considerably lower ones, both in Scotland and in Middlesex'. We look upon the Scotch market going up in the face of the Middlesex' prospects as utter madness—and if the Scotch masters are as wise as they have the credit of being, we shall see a smart reduction in their price, which may tend to keep orders in their hands, and cause the dulness to fall on other heads but theirs.

## THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—AUG. 17.

PIG-IRON continues without improvement, and no large amount of business done. Prices remain the same.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—We have no great improvement to report, all branches of the iron trade continue very dull, with the exception of hoop iron, for which there is a really fair demand. Makers are getting very hungry for plate orders, and in many instances are quoting as low as 8l. 15s., delivered here for ship specifications. The demand for nail-roads continues unusually slack, and prices are lowering; the cheaper brands of nail-roads may be bought for 7l. 15s., f.o.b. here. There is no revival in the ship-building trade to report. The demand for iron from the States has improved somewhat, and we are glad to hear that last mail brought a few specifications for Charleston and Mobile. Confidence is being restored in the Eastern trade, and a few good specifications have been put in hand. Swedish iron in moderate demand at 13l. 10s.

LEAD continues to improve slightly; no large transactions have taken place, and prices remain the same.

COPPER is a little firmer, but business very limited; best selected may be quoted 89l.

TIN.—Transactions in foreign have been limited, with prices a shade easier. English firm.

TIN-PLATES have improved considerably since our last, especially charcoal-plates, for which there is a great demand for prompt delivery; holders are much firmer in their quotations, and can get better prices. Charcoal may be quoted 26s. 9d. to 27s. 3d. for first quality, and 25s. to 26s. for second. Cokes are very firm at 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d., and we confidently expect to report them 3d. to 6d. higher next week. Makers are asking full prices, and stocks are low. Several orders from the Southern States have been given out this week.

SPELTER continues dull, and slightly declining in price. No business has been done this week worth naming.

Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., the well-known Liverpool shipbuilders, launched two very fine paddle steamers last Saturday afternoon, built entirely of Bessemer steel; they are intended to trade between Liverpool and Dublin. We understand two more of the same model, and for the same line, are to be proceeded with at once.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr J. Pittcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports:—The absence of demand for English copper of all sorts continues, and smelters and little inducement to increase their stocks of the raw material. The exports of copper for the first six months of 1865 were as follows:—

| Manufactured. |       | Unmanufactured. |       | Yellow metal. |       |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Month.        | Tons. | Month.          | Tons. | Month.        | Tons. |
| January       | 1711  | February        | 124   | January       | 706   |
| March         | 1812  | March           | 212   | February      | 681   |
| April         | 1336  | April           | 199   | March         | 691   |
| May           | 1080  | May             | 132   | April         | 747   |
| June          | 712   | June            | 170   | May           | 747   |
|               |       |                 | 720   | June          | 583   |

Sales since my last have been—  
Aug. 1.—100 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Arica"..... £78 0 0 per ton.

" 1.—42 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Annie Fisher"..... 78 10 0  
" 5.—74 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Colorado"..... 0 15 6 per unit.

" 7.—21 tons bars to arrive, per "Santa Rosa"..... 78 10 0 per ton.  
" 7.—140 tons bars to arrive, per "Ewir"..... 78 10 0  
" 10.—25 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Ocean King"..... 78 0 0

Quotations are—15s. to 15s. 6d. for regulus and ore, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. for barilla, and 78l. to 78l. 10s. for bars. Arrivals from the West Coast, S.A., during the fortnight have been—

| Ores.                         | Regulus. | Bars. | Barilla. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| "Tinto," Guayaquil            | 240      | 295   | 600      |
| "Croydon," Coquimbó           | 240      | 295   | 600      |
| "Ramsey," Valparaiso          | 410      | 440   | 90       |
| "Duchess of Lancaster," Islay | 410      | 440   | 90       |

Stocks in first and second hands are—  
Ores..... 2755  
Regulus..... 2197  
Bars and Ingots..... 4608  
Barilla..... 188

Liverpool..... 2755  
Swansea..... 3040  
Tin.—Sales of Straits have been made since my last at 10s. to 20s. below quotations, and the market closes flatly at 89l. to 89l. 10s.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET took place on Wednesday, but was comparatively small, and the business transacted during the week has been to a very limited extent.

Great Wheel Vor, Great Laxey, Wheel Buller, Clifford, West Caradon, North Treskerby, East Rosewarne, Chiverton, Wheel Seton, and a few others, have been the shares mostly dealt in. Minera, 260 to 280; a dividend of 6l. 15s. per share has been declared, making 26l. per share paid in twelve months. The sales of ore for the last year show a profit of 47,157l. 13s. 3d., out of which the above dividends, amounting to 104l. per cent. on the share capital of the company, have been paid. The reserves of ore are estimated at 15,200 tons, worth at the present price of lead 13l. per ton, showing an increase over the reserves of 1864 of 495 tons. The profits of the past year have been reduced, by a fall of nearly 1l. per ton in the price of lead, or equal to 2l. per share in the price of lead. The ore sold in the year ending June, 1864, realised 103,293l. 5s. 6d.; corresponding year ending June, 1865, 93,410l. 7s.: the total amount of dividends paid to shareholders since the commencement of the mines, on a paid-up capital of 45,000l., have been 315,241l., and they continue to show prospects of large and enduring profits. Wheel Buller shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 27 1/2 to 30; the 80 cross-cut north has been driven through the north part of the lode, and commenced to drive east and west, the end producing good work for tin, and presenting as good an appearance as it did in the 70 above, and when away from the influence of the cross-course a further improvement is looked for. No change in any other part. Great Wheel Vor shares have advanced to 35, 36, owing to an improvement in Ivey's shaft. West Caradon, 10l. to 11l., and in request; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 887l. 9s. 5d., and a call of 1l. per share was made. The loss on four months' working was 1808l. 7s. 4d. Several important points are in operation, and from these good discoveries are expected. In the 155 cross-cut south, towards Jope's lode, the ground is easy, and not far distant from the lode, which in the 104 is productive. This is a very important point, and a good lode will add greatly to the value of the mine. In the 92 cross-cut, south of Allen's, there are 5 fathoms to drive to cut Clymo's lode; the 38 cross-cut, south of Hallet's, is daily expecting to cut the first lode. The agents state they never entertained a more favourable opinion of the mine than at the present time, and should Jope's lode answer expectations, there will be upwards of 250 fathoms of ground before them. West Seton, 170 to 180; at the meeting a dividend of 4l. per share was declared. Carn Carnborne, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Chiverton Moor, 2l. to 2l. 12s.; East Lovell, 10 to 10 1/2; East Pool, 37s to 40s; East Rosewarne, 2l. to 2l. 12s.; East Wheel Grenville, 2l. to 2l. 12s.; Frank Mills, 6l. to 6l. 12s.; Great Busby, 3 to 3 1/2; Great Laxey, 20 to 21; Great North Laxey, 1l. to 1l. 12s.; Great North Downs, 2l. to 2l. 12s.; Great Wheel Fortune, 3 to 4; Herodsfoot, 40 to 42; Kelly Bray, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 9s. to 11s.; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Nangiles, 10 to 12; North Wheel Basset, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; North Roskear, 12 to 13; North Treskerby, 2 to 2 1/2; Prince of Wales, 25s. to 30s.; South Condurrow, 3l. to 3l. 12s.; South Frances, 14 to 16; St. Day United, 14s. to 16s.; Stray Park, 11 to 12; Tincroft, 18 to 18 1/2; Wentworth, 5 to 5 1/2; Wheel Bassett, 7l. to 7l. 12s.; Wheel Crebber, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Wheel Harriet, 4s. 6d.; Wheel Rose, 23l. to 24l.; Wheel Seton, 200 to 205; Wheel Trelawny, 17 to 18.

West Chiverton, 75 to 77l.; at the meeting, held in Cornwall, yesterday, we learn by telegram the dividend declared for the quarter was 1l. 5s. per

share, adding 2900l. to the balance in hand. The mine never looked better. Wheel Chiverton, 9l. to 10l.; at the meeting, yesterday, also in Cornwall, the mine is now in fork. Wheel Grenville, 2 to 2 1/2; the mine is improving in the 110, 100, and 90 ends west, which are all looking better than for some time past. There is also a good stone of tin in the bottom of the 90 east. Devon Great Consols, 560 to 580; East Basset, 18 to 20; East Carn Brea, 5l. to 6l.; East Gunnislake, 4 to 4 1/2; Hingston Down, 2l. to 3l.; Wheel Mary Ann, 4 to 6; Central Minera, 30s. to 35s.; Godolphin Hill, 1l. to 1 1/2; East Russell, 3 to 3 1/2.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheel Vor, 35l. 3s. 3d., 33l. 3s. 3d., 34l. 3s. 3d.; Devon Great Consols, 56l.; East Caradon, 11l.; East Grenville, 2l.; Great Laxey, 20l.; In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1; Cape, 10l. to 10 1/2; Kapunda, 8l.; Yandamana, 1l.; General, 22, 22 1/2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Frontino and Bolivia, 2l. 3s. 3d., 3l. 3s. 3d.; Washoe (32 paid), 6l. 6s.; St. John del Rey, 4l.; United Mexican, 3l.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—This week's business in mining securities has distinguished itself in numerous transactions in Mining Company of Ireland shares at almost daily reductions in their price, which on one day amounted to fully 1l. per share! For cash 21l., or a fall of 1l. 10s. from last week's lowest figure, was quoted on Wednesday, and for January account 22l. 5s., or a fall of 5s. only, has been the cheapest rate at which they could be procured, and have been taken, showing that for long deferred settlement speculators deal in these shares with unabated confidence. Should they, however, resolve on looking for a return of about 10 per cent., the standard by which the price for mining shares is usually determined in England, and this company continue steadily to pay dividends at the rate of 22 or 23 per cent. on 7l. paid up per share, a further fall will not be unreasonable, although the prospects of the company are as promising now as at any former period. The present reaction strongly illustrates how correct we were when a few months since we repeatedly pointed out that 33l. or 34l. per share was an unjustifiable high value. There are many enquiries for these shares at the lowest price before mentioned. Wicklow Copper shares have receded 10s. per share, but at 13l. 5s. (2l. 10s. paid) they leave off in demand. Connore shares are nominally 22s., leaving off weak. The shares of the Caryfoot Mining Company, which were done during last week at from 6s. to 7s. 6d., have advanced nearly cent. per cent., having changed hands at 12s. 6d., and still wanted at this price.

COAL MARKET.—The market has been but very scantily supplied with coals all the week, only eighty fresh ships having come forward. The demand has continued active, and the whole quantity cleared off at the prices of last week for all descriptions. Hutton Wallend, 20s.; Hutton Wallend, 19s. 9d.; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; Hutton Lyons Wallend, 18s.; Tunstall Wallend, 18s.; unsold 18l.; 100 ships at sea.

THE TREWIDYER SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY is the title of an undertaking with a capital of 30,000l., in 3000 shares of 10l. each, which was formed some time since for the purpose of working a quarry of that name, situated on the Snowdon Range, Carnarvonshire. Mr T. Collier (of the Royal Bangor Quarries), after a careful inspection of the property, has computed that, by an outlay of 4500l., from 250 to 300 tons of slate per month could be returned, with a gradual increase as the works are extended. Mr O. E. Hughes (the manager) states that the Trewidyer Quarry is a good and valuable property is now an undoubted fact, and one that will in further depth, in his opinion, yield slates to the very best advantage. He is further convinced that the new vein will run completely under the old vein. The great recommendations in favour of this quarry are, the purity and extent of the veins, the immaterial quantity of tops or debris; the high altitude of the property, insuring the discharge of all water and material without the aid of machinery; and, lastly, the moderate distance from port. It may be mentioned that the present company has extensively opened this quarry, and that a large quantity of slate of very excellent quality is being produced. The property also contains a vein of green slate, which holds out promises of both quantity and quality. This vein, which will be reached in a short time by the present working, is reasonably regarded as a feature of considerable importance, from the fact that green slate is seldom met with in the pure state in which this appears to be, and that its saleable value is at least one-third higher than any other colour, while the cost of working is the same. The colour of the slate now worked is greenish grey, of high value for general purposes, but particularly prized for Gothic and medieval churches and houses, where the tint is important. The company is well organised, and has a highly respectable direction and executive.

THE RHOSYDD SLATE QUARRY COMPANY, with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 10l. each, has been formed for purchasing and working, upon a larger scale than heretofore, the Rhosydd Slate Quarry, near Festiniog, the present proprietors of which have hitherto directed attention more to the advantageous development for future profit than to immediate remunerative working. The purchase-money is practically interest, in paid-up shares, to the existing shareholders, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the capital which they have already expended in opening out the quarry, in return for a preference dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, out of current profits, for five years. It is mentioned that the present yield of the quarry is upwards of 2000 tons per year, of which nearly 9-10ths are of first quality. From this circumstance, and the very great proportion of slate made, of the largest sizes, the average value per ton exceeds that of most other quarries, and bears comparison with even the best, the produce of some bargains having been as high as 57s. per ton, while the royalty and cost of transit to the port of shipment cannot exceed 5s. per ton. The Rhosydd Quarry has been visited and inspected by Mr William Williams, the manager of the Welsh Slate Company's Quarries, who reports that the slates are of the best quality, cleavage good, and can be split to any required thickness; the slates are of good blue colour, and he puts the average market price at about 15s. per ton. He estimates that very shortly their make of slates will be about 400 tons per month, gradually increasing up to 2000 tons monthly, at a profit of about 15s. per ton at the lowest calculation. He considers that for several years they have been laboring under very great disadvantages, but now they have a railway made up to the works, and the quarry nearly developed; in the meantime they require more capital to bring the quarry into a first-class one, and to be in full working order.

THE GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the undertaking is to purchase and work some valuable mines, held under Crown leases, in the parish of Maughold, in the Isle of Man. The sets are to the north-east of the Laxey Mines, and extend towards the town and shipping-port of Ramsey, having a considerable frontage to the sea, the Bay of Cornah being available for shipping and exporting the ores. No pumping machinery will, it is stated, be required for the depth of 90 fathoms, and the directors state that they have not founded their expectations upon the successes of the adjoining properties, but have based their calculations on the present prospect of the mine itself. The outlay required to develop the property will be unusually small, owing to natural facilities. By Capt. Perty has been carefully inspected, and favourably reported upon by Capt. Osborne, of Alderley Edge, Mr John Hitchens, Captain Edward Bowden, whose experience in the locality, as manager of the Foxdale Mines, entitles him in his opinion to consideration, and Captain Absalom Francis, who concur in the opinion that the undertaking is a good one, and well worthy of an effectual trial.

An influential company is in course of formation for the purchase of the business and works of the well-known firm of Messrs. R. Mitchell and Sons, lead-smelters, of Truro. From the influence and capital which this company will be able to bring to bear upon an already established and successful business, the most remunerative results are confidently expected.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4815 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,454l. 6s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 119l. 7s.; average produce, 5l.; average price per ton, 4l. 0s. 6d., quantity of fine copper, 273 tons 19 cwt. The following are the particulars:—  
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper.  
July 20..... 4815 ..... 2120 15 0 ..... 4 0 6 ..... 14 1/2 ..... 71 7 0  
" 27..... 3153 ..... 112 9 0 ..... 4 1/2 ..... 14 3 ..... 79 9 0  
Aug. 3..... 2979 ..... 1



and that, when the metal be partially, or entirely, deprived of carbon, the cases or enwrapping material may be melted, or welded, along with the contents.

| LEAD ORES. |                  |       |                |             |
|------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Date.      | Mins.            | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. |
| Aug. 12—   | Herselfoot.....  | 45    | \$27 15 0      | 0 ....      |
| Aug. 14—   | Fronch.....      | 79    | 11 10 0        | 0 ....      |
|            | ditto .....      | 79    | 11 10 0        | 0 ....      |
|            | East Darree..... | 75    | 14 12 6        | 0 ....      |
|            | Cwm Erdn .....   | 25    | 14 17 6        | 0 ....      |
|            | ditto .....      | 45    | 15 7 6         | 0 ....      |

Barry Fort Co.  
 Newton, Keates, & Co.  
 Barry Fort Co.  
 Panther Co.

| BLACK TIN. |                     |                 |                |            |             |  |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--|
| Date.      | Mines.              | Tons c. q. lbs. | Price per ton. | Amount.    | Purchasers. |  |
| Aug. 2—    | New Wh. Lovell..    | 8 0 2 12 ..     | —              | £138 12 6— | Chyandour.  |  |
|            | Kitty (St. Agnes).. | 60 13 3 1 ..    | —              | 3277 11 8— | —           |  |
|            | West Beam .....     | 5 19 0 23 ..    | —              | 344 15 3—  | —           |  |

| COPPER ORE. |                        |       |                |                       |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Date.       | Mins.                  | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers.           |
| Aug. 15—    | Farry                  | 130   | £5 8 9         | J. Keys & Son.        |
| —           | ditto                  | 99    | 6 0 0          | Virian & Sons.        |
| —           | ditto                  | 75    | 1 12 0         | C. Lambert.           |
| —           | ditto (precipitate)    | 17½   | 6 4 0          | Mona Co.              |
| —           | ditto                  | 17½   | 6 4 0          | Sims, Wiliyama, & Co. |
| Aug. 16—    | West Canada Mining Co. | 50    | 14 8 6         | Sims, Wiliyama, & Co. |
| —           | ditto                  | 50    | 14 8 0         | ditto                 |
| —           | ditto                  | 35½   | 14 12 8        | ditto                 |
| —           | ditto                  | 35½   | 14 12 6        | Bibby Sons & Co.      |
| —           | ditto                  | 70    | 14 13 0        | ditto                 |
| —           | ditto                  | 70    | 14 13 0        | ditto                 |
| —           | ditto                  | 70    | 14 15 6        | ditto                 |
| —           | ditto                  | 70    | 14 15 6        | ditto                 |

**COPPER ORES.**  
Sampled July 26, and sold at Swansea August 15.

| Mines. | Tons. | Produce. | Price.   | Mines.      | Tons. | Produce. | Price.  |
|--------|-------|----------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|
| Cobres | 98    | 114      | \$8 10 6 | Barrabazero | 67    | 956      | \$7 2 0 |

|             |     |    |    |    |              |     |    |    |    |
|-------------|-----|----|----|----|--------------|-----|----|----|----|
| ditto       | 91  | 13 | 7  | 2  | ditto        | 108 | 97 | 7  | 5  |
| ditto       | 91  | 11 | 8  | 9  | ditto        | 102 | 95 | 7  | 5  |
| ditto       | 72  | 17 | 13 | 10 | Cape Copper. | 51  | 31 | 22 | 6  |
| Regulus     | 13  | 37 | 37 | 6  | ditto        | 49  | 32 | 23 | 13 |
| Precipitate | 7   | 48 | 35 | 11 | Mixed ore.   | 11  | 22 | 24 | 18 |
| Ore         | 119 | 12 | 8  | 12 | Regulus      | 41  | 54 | 41 | 9  |
| ditto       | 111 | 11 | 8  | 10 | ditto        | 50  | 20 | 15 | 1  |
| ditto       | 110 | 12 | 8  | 11 | Tuscan Ore   | 78  | 8  | 6  | 1  |
| ditto       | 108 | 12 | 8  | 12 | Cassal       | 22  | 13 | 9  | 18 |
| ditto       | 76  | 11 | 8  | 8  | Var          | 20  | 20 | 15 | 5  |
| Regulus     | 1   | 80 | 36 | 12 | Sing         | 5   | 13 | 7  | 7  |
| Precipitate | 95  | 94 | 7  | 5  | Precipitate  | 5   | 3  | 22 | 1  |
| Berhaven    | 95  | 94 | 7  | 5  | York Penin.  | 4   | 7  | 5  | 5  |
| ditto       | 90  | 97 | 7  | 5  | ditto        | 1   | 14 | 10 | 12 |
| ditto       | 95  | 94 | 7  | 5  |              |     |    |    |    |

| TOTAL PRODUCE. |     |       |       |       |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Grain          | 200 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 |
| Stocks         | 100 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Manufactures   | 100 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Other          | 100 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Total          | 500 | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 |

|                  |     |       |       |    |   |                      |    |       |      |    |   |
|------------------|-----|-------|-------|----|---|----------------------|----|-------|------|----|---|
| Cobre.....       | 899 | ..... | 18861 | 6  | 6 | Var.....             | 56 | ..... | 1249 | 0  | 0 |
| Berghaven.....   | 637 | ..... | 3874  | 3  | 0 | Slag.....            | 6  | ..... | 49   | 0  | 0 |
| Cape Copper..... | 202 | ..... | 5008  | 14 | 6 | Precipitate.....     | 5  | ..... | 110  | 7  | 6 |
| Tuscan ore.....  | 78  | ..... | 471   | 18 | 0 | York Pentosular..... | 5  | ..... | 31   | 14 | 6 |
| Cuall.....       | 29  | ..... | 215   | 1  | 0 |                      |    |       |      |    |   |

[illegible]

|                               |      |       |         |    |   |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------|----|---|
| Copper Miners.....            | 1806 | ..... | £1686   | 9  | 6 |
| Freeman and Co.....           | 4    | ..... | 931     | 10 | 0 |
| Grenfell and Sons.....        | 108  | ..... | 4097    | 7  | 0 |
| Sims, Williams, and Co.....   | 166  | ..... | 3674    | 9  | 6 |
| Vivian and Sons.....          | 166  | ..... | 4225    | 6  | 0 |
| Williams, Foster, and Co..... | 515  | ..... | 3267    | 14 | 6 |
| Mason and Elkington.....      | 342  | ..... | 753     | 15 | 0 |
| Bankart and Son.....          | 50   | ..... | 488     | 0  | 6 |
|                               | 27   | ..... |         |    |   |
| Total.....                    | 1790 | ..... | £19,164 | 5  | 0 |

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Aug. 20.—Cobre 108, 106, 105, 93, 47, 45, 100, 98, 96, 91, 89, 84, 84, 32, 7—Knockmahon 134, 126, 74, 69, 36—Berehaven 82, 92, 66, 120—Copper Ore 2—British Regulus 17—Residuum 7.—Total, 1960 tons.

| TOTAL AND AVERAGES. |         |          |                        |
|---------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|
|                     | 21 cwt. | Produce. | Price. Standard.       |
| British .....       | 548     | 10       | £ 7 7 0 ..... £ 94 3 6 |
| Foreign .....       | 1242    | 16½      | 12 3 6 ..... 88 15 0   |

Whole sale ..... 1790 ..... 14½ ..... £10 14 0 ..... £ 90 8 0

**TOTAL AND AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.**

| 21 cwt. | Produce | Price. | Standard. |
|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
|---------|---------|--------|-----------|

|                  |      |     |          |           |
|------------------|------|-----|----------|-----------|
| British .....    | 820  | 11½ | £ 8 13 0 | £ 96 14 8 |
| Foreign .....    | 888  | 24  | 18 2 6   | 85 2 5    |
| Whole sale ..... | 1708 | 18  | £13 11 0 | £ 88 12 4 |

| COPPER ORES.   |       |         |  |
|--|-------|---------|--|
| Sampled Aug. 3, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Aug. 17. |       |         |  |
| Mines.   | Tons. | Price.  |  |
| Devon Great Consols...                                       | 144   | £4 1 0  |  |
| ditto .....  | 132   | 4 19 6  |  |
| ditto .....  | 122   | 4 19 6  |  |
| Mines.   | Tons. | Price.  |  |
| Marke Valley .....   | 91    | £3 18 0 |  |
| ditto .....  | 90    | 2 17 0  |  |
| ditto .....  | 75    | 2 17 0  |  |

|       |          |        |              |         |        |
|-------|----------|--------|--------------|---------|--------|
| ditto | .....130 | 4 18 6 | ditto        | .....70 | 2 17 0 |
| ditto | .....120 | 4 1 6  | ditto        | .....70 | 2 19 6 |
| ditto | .....116 | 5 1 0  | ditto        | .....41 | 5 13 0 |
| ditto | .....108 | 5 0 0  | ditto        | .....40 | 1 15 6 |
| ditto | .....104 | 4 13 6 | East Caradon | .....93 | 3 10 6 |
| ditto | .....103 | 3 14 6 | ditto        | .....85 | 4 0 0  |
| ditto | .....102 | 2 5 0  | ditto        | .....75 | 3 3 4  |

|       |     |    |    |   |                  |    |   |    |   |
|-------|-----|----|----|---|------------------|----|---|----|---|
| ditto | 101 | 4  | 13 | 6 | ditto            | 62 | 3 | 7  | 6 |
| ditto | 98  | 5  | 1  | 6 | ditto            | 47 | 6 | 6  | 6 |
| ditto | 97  | 2  | 17 | 6 | ditto            | 43 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| ditto | 96  | 5  | 4  | 0 | Brookwood        | 68 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| ditto | 95  | 5  | 4  | 0 | ditto            | 66 | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| ditto | 92  | 5  | 1  | 6 | ditto            | 46 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| ditto | 91  | 5  | 1  | 6 | ditto            | 37 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| ditto | 88  | 4  | 4  | 0 | ditto            | 27 | 9 | 2  | 6 |
| ditto | 76  | 4  | 4  | 0 | ditto            | 67 | 5 | 3  | 6 |
| ditto | 57  | 1  | 12 | 6 | Wheat Friendship | 51 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| ditto | 46  | 5  | 2  | 6 | ditto            | 51 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| ditto | 42  | 1  | 6  | 6 | ditto            | 42 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| ditto | 39  | 3  | 2  | 0 | Wheat Crebor     | 69 | 4 | 4  | 0 |
| ditto | 37  | 13 | 0  | 0 | ditto            | 62 | 4 | 2  | 6 |
| ditto | 31  | 11 | 13 | 0 | Bedford United   | 68 | 3 | 13 | 0 |

|                    |     |   |    |                    |    |   |    |   |
|--------------------|-----|---|----|--------------------|----|---|----|---|
| Devon and Cornwall | 102 | 2 | 6  | ditto              | 20 | 3 | 6  | 0 |
| ditto              | 100 | 1 | 10 | ditto              | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| ditto              | 100 | 1 | 10 | ditto              | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| ditto              | 86  | 1 | 15 | ditto              | 14 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| ditto              | 82  | 4 | 1  | New Cornish        | 70 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| ditto              | 42  | 8 | 7  | ditto              | 8  | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| ditto              | 67  | 2 | 7  | Kelly Bray         | 38 | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| ditto              | 67  | 2 | 7  | ditto              | 28 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| ditto              | 66  | 2 | 6  | Fardon             | 37 | 3 | 9  | 0 |
| ditto              | 65  | 1 | 6  | Robert Robert      | 35 | 4 | 16 | 6 |
| ditto              | 55  | 2 | 8  | Wheat Arthur       | 30 | 2 | 6  | 0 |
| ditto              | 53  | 2 | 14 | Sortridge Consols. | 27 | 3 | 3  | 0 |
| ditto              | 0   | 0 | 0  |                    |    |   |    |   |

| TOTAL PRODUCE.   |      |     |       |   |   |                    |     |     |           |
|------------------|------|-----|-------|---|---|--------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Devon Great Con. | 2079 | ... | £2949 | 7 | 0 | Bedford United     | 128 | ... | £ 473 4 0 |
| Devon & Cornwall | 507  | ... | 1482  | 1 | 6 | Gunnislake (Clit.) | 78  | ... | 188 3 0   |
| Okef Tor         | 418  | ... | 1070  | 3 | 6 | New Cornish        | 75  | ... | 188 0 0   |
| Marke Valley     | 407  | ... | 1245  | 1 | 0 | Kelly Bray         | 68  | ... | 223 12 6  |
| East Caradon     | 405  | ... | 1650  | 1 | 0 | Purdon             | 37  | ... | 127 18 0  |
| Brookwood        | 228  | ... | 713   | 5 | 0 | North Wh. Robert   | 35  | ... | 168 17 6  |

|                             |               |                                 |                     |         |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Wheat Friendship 162 ....   | 1283 8 0      | Wheat Arthur ..                 | 30 ....             | 69 0 0  |
| Wheat Crebor....            | 131 ....      | 531 15 0                        | Sortridge Consola.. | 27 .... |
|                             |               |                                 |                     | 85 14 6 |
| Average Standard.....       | £119 7 0      | Average Produce .....           | 53%                 |         |
| Average Price per ton ..... | £4 0 6        |                                 |                     |         |
| Quantity of Ore .....       | 4815 tons     | Quantity of Pine Copr, 273 tons | 19 swia.            |         |
| Amount of Money .....       | £19,454 s. d. |                                 |                     |         |

LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£112 14 0.—Average Produce.....6½%  
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £120 18 0.—Produce, 5%.

**COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.**

| Names.         | Tons. | Amount.     |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| Union and Sons | 514½  | \$200 19. 0 |

|                           |         |           |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Wright and Co.            | 219 1/2 | 1154 15 8 |
| Freeman and Sons          | 612 1/2 | 2237 8 6  |
| Greenfell and Co.         | 612 1/2 | 2237 8 6  |
| Sims, Williams, and Co.   | 627     | 2124 5 2  |
| Williams, Foster, and Co. | 761     | 3395 6 6  |
| Mason and Elkington       | 816     | 3017 10 0 |
| Bank and Sons             | 813 1/2 | 1380 4 0  |
| Copper Miners' Company    | 424     | 1483 15 4 |
| Charles Lambert           | 580 1/2 | 2050 14 0 |
| Newton, Kestel, and Co.   | 116     | 628 10 0  |
| Servant and Company       | 167     | 407 10 0  |
| Penniwid Copper Co.       | 95 1/2  | 407 16 8  |
| A. C. Hadland and Co.     | 138     | 227 7 6   |

|       |      |             |
|-------|------|-------------|
| Total | 4815 | £19,454 6 0 |
|-------|------|-------------|

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 61½—Phoenix Mines 381—Clifford Amalgamated 353—Hallensbegie 335—West Wheal Damsel 301—Wheal Rose 240—Great North Downs 195—Craldoek Moor 166—Glasgow Caradon 145—Great Brigan 113—North Downs 61—Gnambler and St. Aubyn 20—Wheal Clarence 14—Peden-an-dere 13—Buckingham Ore 15—2997 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—West Selen 51½—Clifford Amalgamated 500—Wheal Selen 400—Wheal 290—North Roston 156—Wheal Easton 130—South Tregus 145—Polcarne 144½—Port 112—South Crofty 110—South Frances 98—North Crofty 64—Bampfylde 99—Narglies 50—West Stray Far 21—North Gnambler 31—South Wheal Basset 70—Wheal Harriet 3—Eon's Ore 9—West Frances 7.—Total, 2829 tons.



## WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

WEST WHEEL TREVELYAN.—Although we have not been shareholders here for 12 months, we have been served with a notice from the Stannaries Court, placing us in the list of *past* shareholders; and, as many correspondents have been placed in the same position, and are somewhat alarmed, we may at once relieve their anxiety by stating that it appears to be usual, under the new Act, to make out lists of contributors in any mine about to be wound-up under it—first, of the parties liable and to be made to pay; and, secondly, a list of *past* shareholders, to be held in reserve, in case the former cannot pay. This, as it appears to us, needless measure has the effect of alarming past shareholders, and doing incalculable injury to the mining interests; and it behoves someone, at the earliest moment, to bring the Act before the House of Commons for its amendment. If, under the Winding-up Act, the costs are made out by sending circulars at so much each, we can understand why so many hundreds are sent out to past members, as well as to the real contributors. In the case of West Wheel Trevelyan, it is being wound-up under the Act, in order to enforce payment of heavy arrears of calls. The debts altogether, we understand, are 800*l.*, against assets, including arrears, of 1200*l.*; so that there should be a balance of 400*l.* in favour of the company, without any further call, even upon the *present* shareholders; the *past*, therefore, may make their minds easy.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—

T. SWINBURNE, South-square, Gray's-inn, Middlesex.—Improved mechanism for propelling, driving, and forcing purposes. July 20.

A. P. PRICE, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Middlesex, consulting chemist.—Improvements in the manufacture of carbonate of ammonia, and in the utilisation of the product obtained in such manufacture. July 25.

E. SPICER, 19, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Improvements in compositions similar to gunpowder for blasting, for use in ordnance and fire-arms, and for other purposes. July 26.

V. BAKER, Colonel of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Hussars, at present stationed at Dublin, Ireland.—Improvements in applying and utilising water-power. July 29.

E. BAKER, Moorgate-street, London, gentleman.—Improvements in the manufacture of iron railings and girders. July 31.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—

W. KIRKAGE, 13, Gardeners-road, Victoria-park, Surrey.—An improvement in the manufacture of artificial stone for building and other purposes. Feb. 16.

W. CLAY, Liverpool, Lancashire, iron manufacturer.—An improved manufacture of iron forgings. March 8.

J. CLIFF, Wortley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, fire-brick manufacturer.—An improvement in the utilisation of the waste gases of blast-furnaces. Feb. 20.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—

Hydrostatic rotary engine, is. 6*d.*; refining petroleum, &c., 4*d.*; raising liquids, 4*d.*.

L. DE FONTAINEAU.

TRACTION CARRIAGE.—The specification of Messrs. Bernier and Godard Desmarres's invention (communicated to Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street) describes a steam-carriage, in which the motive-power, instead of being imparted to wheels, is transmitted by cranks to a set of logs, having an alternating, or rising and falling, motion, and bearing at their downstroke against the ground, rail, or surface to be travelled over, so that they propel the carriage in a manner somewhat similar to the action of the legs of a horse. An arrangement of rods, working in slotted brackets, and actuated in levers, is also described for bringing the logs in and out of action.

BOXING GLOVE.—The specification of Mr. Emanuel's patent (recently filed by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street) relates to a glove which, instead of being padded with wool or like substance, as is usual, is inflated with air through a mouth-piece or tube, which is closed and opened as desired, and when opened the air is discharged and the glove contracted, so that it may be folded and packed. A crick-guard, made in compartments, and fitted with valves, so that it may be inflated in sections, is also described. A mouth-piece, consisting of a bent tube held by a tie-plate, is recommended.

TRADE MARKS.—The House of Lords lately affirmed the decision of Lord Chancellor Westbury (reversing the decree originally made by Vice-Chancellor Wood), in the case of the Leather Cloth Company (Limited) v. the American Leather Cloth Company (Limited), holding that the Court of Chancery is not to protect a person in the use of a trade mark which contains false or misleading representations concerning the character of the goods to which it is applied. Accordingly in this case, where the purchasers of a manufacturing business, and of the right to use a trade mark, adopted and continued the use of such trade mark, which contained the name of the firm from whom they purchased, and statements and representations which had ceased to be true as regarded the article they manufactured, the House of Lords held that they were not entitled to relief against an infringement of such trade mark.

PARTNERSHIP CAPITAL.—In the case of Cooke v. Benbow, it has been decided by the Lords Justices that the withdrawal by a partner of capital in order to pay his private debts is so far for the benefit of the other partners, as preventing the mischief that would arise from an execution against the partnership property, that in the absence of fraud no interest is payable to the other partners on account of the capital so withdrawn. It was observed by Lord Justice Knight Bruce that interest might, under some circumstances, be payable between partners on account of capital brought in or withdrawn, independently of express contract.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping engines reported for June is 33. They have consumed 2901 tons of coal, and lifted 16.6 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 48,600,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

|  |          |      |
|--|----------|------|
| Carr Brea—76 in. ....                      | Millions | 50.5 |
| Cook's Kitchen—50 in. ....                 |          | 57.2 |
| Crane—70 in. ....                          |          | 73.0 |
| Dolcoath—Harriett's 60 in. ....            |          | 49.2 |
| Great West—Leeds' 60 in. ....              |          | 60.6 |
| New Roseburn—Phillips' 65 in. ....         |          | 48.8 |
| North Wheal Crofty—Trevenon's 80 in. ....  |          | 57.5 |
| South Wheal Francis—Marriott's 75 in. .... |          | 53.0 |
| West Caradon—Elliot's 80 in. ....          |          | 54.9 |
| West Wheal Soton—Harvey's 85 in. ....      |          | 57.2 |
| West Chiverton—Hawke's 80 in. ....         |          | 49.0 |
| Wheal Curtis—70 in. ....                   |          | 58.0 |
| Wheal Ludcott—Willcocks' 80 in. ....       |          | 57.1 |
| Wheal Margery—Walsley's 45 in. ....        |          | 66.3 |
| Wheal Soton—Tilly's 70 in. ....            |          | 54.0 |
| Wheal Tremayne—Micheil's 60 in. ....       |          |      |

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 13 was 12,699*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

## THE TREWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARES.  
Original capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each, the whole of which have been taken up by a most influential proprietor.  
£5 per share only of the original capital has been hitherto called up.  
Additional capital, £20,000, empowered to be raised by resolution of the company.  
All holders of the additional capital paying up £10 in full per share, by instalments of £2 before the 1st proximo, £3 within one calendar month after, and £5 within three calendar months after allotment will be entitled to a preferential dividend of 2*s.* per share. Those paying £5 per share only will be entitled to a preferential dividend of 1*s.* per share.  
Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.  
JOSEPH JENNINGS, Esq., Langham-street, and Hawkhurst, Kent—CHAIRMAN.  
PAUL FOURDRINIER, Esq., stationer, Sherborne-lane, City.  
GEORGE LIDGETT, Esq. (George Lidgett and Sons), Billiter-street and Blackheath.  
Rev. OCTAVIUS F. OWEN, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Washoe Company, Carlton Hill East, St. John's Wood.  
JOHN VANNER, Esq., Director of the City Bank, Coleman-street, and Stamford Hill.  
FREDK. YOUNG, Esq. (Young, Dowson, and Co.), Limehouse, and Cobham, Surrey.

This quarry is situated a few miles to the north-west of the well-known and eminently successful quarries of which Lord Palmerston was the principal owner.  
The vein which is now being worked can be traced on the surface for a distance of nearly 800 yards. Its colour is greenish-grey, and is of high value for all purposes, and cannot be exceeded for durability and purity.

The slate from this quarry is well known, and from its very superior quality continues to increase every year in public estimation.

The average size of the roofing-slates is unusually large.

Valuable sawing machinery has been erected, and is in full work, with an unfailing water-power.

Engineers' reports may be seen and information obtained at the office, 28, St. Swinburn's-lane, King William-street, E.C.

One-half only of the additional capital is offered to the public.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

## THE EAST ALDERLEY EDGE MINE (LIMITED).

Completely incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with liability expressly limited, by guarantee, to £1 per share beyond the amount thereof.

Divided into 1200 shares.

10*s.* deposit on application, £2 10*s.* on allotment, and £3 one month after allotment.

700 shares having been privately subscribed for, only 500 remain for allotment.

The allotment will not take place until every share is subscribed for.

THIS COMPANY SECURES THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Power to raise the capital until the company's mine is developed.

Power of shareholders at any time to relinquish their shares on payment of all calls previously made.

Freedom of shareholders from all personal and individual liability whatever for the debts of the company, for which no shareholder can be sued; the creditors' only remedy, in the event of the failure of the company's assets, being to wind it up, when each shareholder's liability is distinctly limited to £1 for every share held by him and the amount unpaid on his shares, more than which he cannot in any event be called upon to contribute.

Calls to be made to the shareholders in general meeting, and general meetings to be called, and a statement of the assets and liabilities, duly audited, to be forwarded to each shareholder every three months, thereby giving every shareholder direct power in the management.

BANKERS—Alliance Bank (Limited), London and Manchester.

SOLICITOR—A. Pailbrook, Esq., 31, Threadneedle-street, London.

FINANCIAL ADVISERS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER—Mr. Stephen Osborne, Manager of Alderley Edge Mine.

AUDITORS.

W. J. White, Esq., accountant, 33, King-street, Cheapside, London.

Messrs. Vaughan and Spragg, accountants, Princess-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Gibson.

OFFICES—ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The East Alderley Edge or Mottram Copper Mine adjoins the celebrated Alderley Edge Mine. The latter has more than repaid in dividends to the shareholders the amount they have paid on their shares, which, with £10 paid, have realised as much as £50 per share, whilst the mine returns upwards of £20,000 of copper, lead, and cobalt annually.

The copper is found in cupreous sandstone, in layers of 30 ft. and upwards in width, and 60 ft. and upwards in depth, which are literally quarried away and carried to the crushers. The copper is then precipitated from the crushed ore by means of hydrochloric acid. The precipitated copper thus obtained realises £70 per ton.

So economical is the process that all ore producing above 1 per cent. pays profits.

It must be seen by the most casual observer how successfully the operations are conducted at the Alderley Edge, and inasmuch as the East Alderley Edge has been proved to have similar layers of ore in every respect to those of Alderley Edge, it is undoubted that it only requires capital to render it in every way a worthy competitor to the success of its near neighbor.

The East Alderley Edge Mine is within two miles of the station on the London and North-Western Railway, has been considerably developed, and is well supplied with plant and machinery to carry on its operations. It has made returns of 5 tons of copper precipitate per month. It has already sold about £15,000 worth of copper, lead, and cobalt. The ore is of a richer quality than that at Alderley Edge.

The object of the formation of this company is to enable additional capital to be raised, for the purpose of erecting a pumping-engine (in consequence of the great influx of water, which is generally a sure sign of a large deposit of ore), and extending the operations at the mine, by sinking the shaft to meet the ore in depth. This the late proprietors were unable to carry out satisfactorily, owing to the death of the proprietor of one-fourth of the concern, and the disinclination of his representatives to embark in mining operations. The amount of capital proposed to be raised in the first instance will pay £4350 for the purchase of the leases of the mine, plant, steam-engines, tramways, wagons, and machinery, as per list attached to the report in the prospectus, which has been acquired on most favourable terms, and give the company sufficient capital to commence operations with.

It will be observed that the company is taking to a mine which is at the present time in operation.

The company have been fortunate in securing the services of the manager of Alderley Edge Mine to direct its operations; and attention is directed to his favourable report attached to the prospectus.

The directors wish to call the attention of intending shareholders to the favourable features in the incorporation, which, giving them direct power in the management, must be singularly successful in carrying on the operations of the company.

The Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the various officers of the company, who will forward copies on prepayment of fourteen postage-stamps. They contain no unusual clauses, but are framed for the purpose of giving the shareholders full power in the company. Any ten shareholders, holding 100 shares between them, may convene a meeting of the company. Any shareholder, on giving five days' notice, may propose any resolution whatever at a meeting; and the remuneration of the directors is left to the company in meeting, &c., &c. The business the company has power to transact is set forth in the Memorandum of Association.

So many subscriptions have been promised that an early application for shares should be made, as the list will be closed very shortly, to enable the directors to give every applicant an allotment.

Prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and every information can be obtained of the financial agents, solicitor, secretary, or at the company's offices.

REPORT OF MR. S. OSBORNE, MANAGER OF ALDERLEY EDGE MINE.

The East Alderley Edge sett, extending over half a mile in length from east to west, by about the same in breadth, and in close proximity to the Alderley Edge, where the mining is being carried on so successfully, presents a good field for an extensive mining enterprise. Within the limits of this property three known east and west lodges exist. From the middle and north lodges 111 tons of metallic copper ore, 50 tons of lead, and several £100 worth of nickel and cobalt have been sold by the present company. About 10 fms. below surface a bed of red micaceous sandstone was met with, similar to the one overlying the cupreous sand at Alderley Edge, and which at no time at either place has been found congenial for copper. In order to go through this bed, a line of flat-roads was (attached to the engine (18-in. cylinder) to pump the water, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 30 fms. below the surface, in the last 2 fms. sinking a perceptible but gradual change was visible, the sandstone having become more compact and of a whiter description, containing stones of oxide of copper. At this point sinking was suspended, owing to the engine not being sufficiently powerful (in addition to crushing and drawing) to keep the water, and a cross-cut driven to intersect the north lodge, where it was found upwards of 5 ft. wide, carrying a well-defined wall, with every indication of yielding large quantities of mineral after having passed through the red sandstone. To open the mine speedily and effectually, a 40-horse power engine should be erected, and the shaft sunk until meeting with the cupreous sand; a cross-cut then driven to intersect the lodges east would, I have no doubt, be attended with the most satisfactory results. Between the middle and south lodge is a piece of virgin ground, 30 fms. wide (cupreous sandstone), standing unexplored, the value of which should be proved during the erection of the engine; also the lodges to the west, where I am confident the copper is still to be found. Taking into consideration the number of parallel lodges in this sett, their former productiveness in passing through the cupreous sand, the rich quality of the ore generally, and the position of the mine in relation to the Alderley Edge, I have no hesitation in again expressing my belief that, with energetic and extensive prosecution of the different lodges, both in depth and east and west extent, success will be the result. The machinery and materials now at the mine consist of 18-in. cylinder engine, with boilers complete; crusher, 12 heads of stamps, 7½-in. pump, complete; 90 gutta-percha carboys; 68 fms. flat-roads; 700 fms. 1-in. railway iron; 8 tram-wagons; 5 stone and 10 wooden precipitating trucks; dressing-tubs, buddies, and other dressing machinery; ladders, windlasses, chain, rope, miners' tools, &c.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To the Directors of the East Alderley Edge Mine, Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your credit, at the Alliance Bank (Limited), the sum of pounds shillings, being a deposit of 10*s.* per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me such number of shares, for which, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to become a member of the company, subject to the Articles of Association; and I authorise you to enter my name in the register of members accordingly.

Name in full.....

Residence.....

Date..... Profession or business.....

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD,

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RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL,

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or at the Office,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

## Notices to Correspondents.

LEAD-PUMP CONDENSER.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Randall's lead-pump condenser, of which a description appeared in your valuable *Journal* some time ago, is at work at any smelting-works, and, if so, where, and with what success? INQUIRER: London, Aug. 17.

THE MAN-ENGINE ACCIDENT AT DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—It is with great regret that I have seen the announcement of the death of Mr. Howard, who was crushed on the 11th inst. in Cornwall and Devonshire, of the crane-engine, or man-engine, as it is called, not seen the Devon Great Consols machine, I presume it is of the same rough character. Four times per minute (and often more frequently) it has to raise and lower a platform (each about the size of an ordinary chair-bottom), with a platform of hundreds of yards beneath, and I do not hesitate to say that it requires not only great nerve (for half a minute's nervousness will most assuredly give you a most fatiguing military officer. Yet the man-engine is the most valuable machine that has been introduced in mining engineering, but we must have the man on the platform being positively prevented from leaving it for another crane when he can do so with perfect safety. It would be highly important if some of your correspondents would give the precise details of the perfect machine.—H. C. J.

EAST ALDERLEY EDGE MINING COMPANY.—If I understand the prospectus of this company rightly, the company is framed upon the principle of unlimited liability to the raising of the necessary capital for future prosecution of the works, and limited liability to the antecedent working of the mine, or rather, limited liability to the holder power to relinquish his shares, by which means he becomes freed from all future liability. This appears to be a very desirable application of the Co-Stock System, and should be well looked to by our mining men. Shareholders only want their liability limited against debts for which their credit is contractually pledged, but of holders themselves to authorise the prosecution of the mine, whereby they will be secured against fraud.—E. H.

WIGAN MAIN ARLEY MINE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—You obliged me by forwarding my letter in the *Journal* of July 22, asking for some information relative to the company, and it appears two of my fellow-shareholders thereon wrote to the secretary, but he had not the courtesy to reply to either. Mr. Farrington had at last—though somewhat tardily—favoured the shareholders (through the *Journal*) with a communication, telling us that "this is a bona fide speculation," &c. We should certainly be anxious to find that it was not, but, requiring, however, to learn something further, as this should not lead to success. It is four months since the shares were offered, and we are now told the preliminary arrangements are not yet complete. We should very much like to know what obstacles exist, and when they are likely to be removed. I, for one, regret to find the directors, who I believe to be highly respectable, do not take more energetic steps; they evidently do not think that "time is money," and I feel sure at this rate they will not fulfil the terms of the prospectus—that is, "to have the mine opened out ready for working in eight months, and declare a good dividend at the end of the first financial year." Query—When will the "first financial year" commence? In respect to Mr. Hall, I observed in the *Journal* of May 6 that a "legal tribunal" was to be appealed to. Under the circumstances, I should have thought this better plan would have been to have allowed this gentleman to accede in peace. I, therefore, trust if any legal expenses have been incurred (and it is to be hoped this is not one of the claims in prospect) they will not be at the cost of the shareholders. As to the directors being remunerated, this is a subject that will be brought forward at the proper time, especially if the interests of the shareholders are well looked after. I had hoped to have seen some allusion to this company from your correspondent in the report from Derbyshire, &c. Any information he could give I am sure would be very acceptable to the shareholders.—SUBSCRIBER.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—I beg to thank you for inserting the remarks from me on this mine, in the *Journal* of Aug. 5. I am pleased to say that at the meeting the shareholders quite agreed with the course I had ventured to suggest; not that I am presumptuous enough to suppose that they took that suggestion from me, but I would be the unanimous opinion of all present. It was resolved to displace with services of Capt. Bagan, and to appoint a committee of management. The committee consist of highly respectable and competent men, and the shareholders may safely anticipate satisfactory results. The engine has been set to work, and is operating very effectively. There is still left a balance in hand sufficient to pay for the next six months' operations, which will now be pushed on as speedily as possible, and I think we may look forward to Great East Lovell as a very likely rival to its neighbour, East Lovell. Of the real value of the property there is no doubt, while the limited number of shares, the small working cost, and a good balance in hand, are most favourable circumstances.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE TREDDYNS SHEFFYNS QUARRY COMPANY (Limited).—In the *Journal* of November 1, 1864, is an account of the Tredynds Sheffys Quarry, but not a word since. The report of the directors (the only one) has recently appeared, and the result is rather remarkable. It appears that the entire capital of the company is 30,000*l.*, of which 25,000*l.* has been taken for the purchase of the quarry, leaving but 5000*l.*, and of this no less than 1317*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* has been taken for London establishment, interest, commission, and law expenses, besides 212*l.* for management at the quarry. The directors, therefore, propose to borrow 16,000*l.*, at 15 per cent. for working the quarry. It seems that the price of the quarry is not only the 25,000*l.*, but also "a repayment of 1-20th of all slates and stone to be gotten or raised out of the said estate and quarry." Probably some of your readers may know something of this quarry, and give some information to the unfortunate persons who have been led to take shares in the company, and whose money seems to have nearly all gone into the pockets of the fortunate vendors.—A SHAREHOLDER.

"W. E."—Mr. Edward King, of 22A, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, is the power of East Rosewarne Consols; William Huthnance, Hayle, Cornwall, of New Rosewarne Consols; and Mr. Hollow, Lelant, Cornwall, of Rosewarne Consols. Shares sold and transferred in the company's books to the name of the buyer under the Co-Stock System free the seller from all liabilities incurred after the date of transfer.

WEST TREVELYAN.—In last week's *Journal* appears a notice among the "Mining Novelties" to the following effect:—"WEST TREVELYAN.—The discoveries still continue here. It does appear strange that such a piece of ground should remain so long in the hands of a private individual, who has been working for some time. Now, however, everyone remarks, 'How is it?' Will the writer of that notice, in next week's *Journal*, have the goodness to explain what 'now' is really a puzzle? Was Trevelyan some months ago stopped (at least, so the shareholders, who for some time, unfortunately, were informed), and for many weeks it has been announced in the *Journal* that the mine is ordered to be wound-up in the Stannaries Court; and, indeed, shareholders in arrears of calls have had notice therefrom to 'show cause.' If there is any truth in the paragraph I have quoted, how is it the mine is to be wound-up? Are we going to have a second edition of the *Wheal Bellefleur* case? That mine was also in process of winding-up when similar paragraphs began to appear in the *Journal*, and eventually the mine proved to be of value again. I thought, however, that West Trevelyan had been entirely sold. How about these great discoveries, then? Some elucidation of this seeming mystery will oblige.—A SHAREHOLDER.

The letter from "A Shareholder in Crarysfort Mines" shall appear next week.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 19, 1865.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Notwithstanding the favorable array of figures published from the returns of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, and which statement is by far the most accurate that can be procured, the mining as well as the metal market does not display that buoyancy which might have been anticipated. We may ascribe the reasons as being distinct, though, probably, having their origin in pretty nearly the same source—the present unsatisfactory state of our relations in the American States. It had been expected by many that soon as hostilities ended the people would have settled down to peaceful employments, and productive industry would have resumed its sway; it has, however, been found otherwise: a large number of restless spirits have had their passions unduly excited, their ambition roused, and hopes raised within them for military distinction, to which in past times the American mind was, fortunately, almost a stranger. These roaming spirits are not easily controlled or quieted as philanthropists would desire, nor is the conduct of the emancipated slave in any way calculated to allay the expressed on many hands that America has not yet seen the approach of the end of her domestic troubles. The effects of civil war are often felt far beyond the borders of the country, and for a far longer period, than a foreign invasion. But in the deed is the revenge practiced even in the best instances, but in the case before us the vast extent of country disturbed, and the immense amount of property destroyed or confiscated, is so prodigious that the mind is appalled at the contemplation. To us in this island the horrors of war in the strictest sense are unknown; our fields have not for centuries been made the scene of carnage too hideous for description; we know of them only as matters of history. Our recent victories have been assuredly, dearly purchased by a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, but of the consequent desolation and reaction we have not the terrible detail our transatlantic brethren are now experiencing. Our vast and constantly-increasing commerce enables us by its wonderful elasticity to overcome the one, and a wise policy to avoid war and cultivate domestic economies will certainly efface the other.

The tables we refer to, we again repeat, are most satisfactory under the existing circumstances. We have not the slightest doubt the policy of the American President will (as soon as he feels himself warranted in so doing) be peace, as the only means of restoring prosperity to his country. That may we look forward to a great improvement in our exports of metals; the we trust, United States. Until then importers and exporters, capitalists and speculators, look with doubt on the turn events may take, and decline to operate in what are, or are presumed to be, cash transactions for all metals are absolutely bullion, though the precious metals have the term applied to them only.

The anxiety expressed for the future of the Atlantic telegraph cable



scarcely surpassed by that of the metal and mining markets as to the prices these interests may attain in the ensuing six months. We know we are in possession of a vast trade, the extension of which in any perceptible degree would at once cause a sudden and vast impulse to be imparted. The majority of opinions look for that relief to America; we, however, are strongly of belief that the doubt caused by the very hesitation to act is the principal reason of the present inactivity. That reaction must soon set in, even for our home consumption and our present export trade. The present low prices must of necessity ere long cause demand, as it is clear prices will be compelled to stop supplies they cannot render except at a decided loss. The rise in the price of copper ore, and a better demand for tin, are straws in the wind. We have reason to believe we have tided over the worst, and that the gloom so long overshadowing the interests of mining is about to be dispelled.

## THE BROUGHTON COPPER WORKS.

Reference was some time since made to the formation of an influential company, for purchasing the Broughton Copper Works, near Manchester, the chief business carried on being the manufacture of copper rollers for calico printers, and of locomotive boiler tubes; and upon the occasion of the recent visit of the North of England Institute of Engineers to Manchester, these works were amongst the industrial establishments selected for inspection, though, from the fact of their being included in the list of the programme, the number of members who availed themselves of the day's programme was comparatively limited. That a branch of industry, of which the general public hears so little, as copper roller-making, should afford employment to so large a number of hands as are to be seen at Broughton, really seems marvellous, more especially when it is considered that there are several other makers of similar articles in the same district, and that at the present time the cotton trade is by no means in its most satisfactory condition. Even now, however, the business carried on is of a highly profitable nature, and no doubt is entertained that, the property having been purchased when the trade was greatly depressed, ere long the shareholders will discover that they have made as favourable an investment as the most sanguine could hope for.

For compactness and systematic arrangement the works are most attractive, special care having been apparently taken to prevent the slightest waste of labour through the unnecessary removal of the materials in process of manufacture. At the extreme end of the building the furnaces, &c., are placed for the re-heating or melting of the tough cake copper, of which so large a quantity is continually being employed. In the formation of a printing roller, the first process is to cast the copper in moulds, after which it is hammered on a suitable mandril-formed anvil, and rolled cold; the interior is then carefully bored out, the whole internal surface being made even, with the exception of the nib left to hold the finished cylinder firmly upon the axle which is ultimately to carry it. The exterior is now placed on a lathe and polished, when it is ready for the engraver. Preparations are being made for greatly extending the works, in order to meet the increasing business of the company; and as we understand that the directors have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining several years' supply of cake copper at the lowest price which the metal has yet reached, the future profits cannot fail to be enormous.

**PREVENTING COPPER FUMES FROM SMELTING-FURNACES.**—Some time since reference was made to an invention patented by Mr. Moritz Gerstenhöfer for freeing sulphur copper ores from the sulphur previous to smelting them. With oxides and carbonates the inventor does not propose to deal, since the smelting of them gives rise to no nuisance, but the sulphur contained in the sulphuretted ores is readily driven off by heat, and appears at the top of the chimneys and through the region over which it passes as white gaseous clouds, too well known locally as "copper smoke." These gases are created by roasting the ores with coal fires in the calcining-furnace. Mr. Gerstenhöfer proposes by a properly constructed furnace, so to divide the ore as it passes from the regulated hoppers at the top, that it shall fall on a triangular bar, and then on to similar bars below each other, and thus expose the ore to continued subdivision till it reaches the bottom, and is freed from the sulphur. The heat has been converted into sulphurous acid, which is constantly passing off through side chambers into condenser, and becoming a marketable article, it is retained and prevented from escaping into the atmosphere to become a common nuisance. One of the most important parts of the invention is, that no fuel is required, for the sulphur catching fire at the upper bars the heat evolved within the furnace suffices to keep the falling ore in a state of ignition. As it is estimated that nearly 200,000 lb. worth is lost yearly in the smelting of copper ore, it will be readily understood that there is an ample field for the development of the invention. The patent has been purchased by Messrs. Vivian and Son, who have had two of the calciners at work for some months, and are now building twenty-six more. With regard to the results which have been obtained, Mr. Hussey Vivian, writing to Mr. N. E. Vaughan, of Rheola, says—

"We have at last found an opinion it is a perfect success, and will put an end to all vapours arising from our calcining and roasting furnaces. I believe that when this furnace is universally adopted the only vapours arising from our copper works will be those of the melting furnaces. At a rough guess, probably upwards of two-thirds will be condensed and turned to profitable account. The outlay involved is, however, considerable, and much time will be necessary to reconstruct large works without bringing them to a stand. Although, as you are aware, no pressure has been put upon us for many years, still I have never lost sight of the subject, and when the Llanore Alkali Works came into the market, about 18 months ago, we took them chiefly with a view to work out this problem. We were about to enter on a course of experiments when Mr. Gerstenhöfer's novel and beautiful invention was brought to my notice. We at once made arrangements for its use. If it turns out, when in extensive use, to be as successful as I at present believe it to be, it will be a subject of great gratification to us to have been instrumental in introducing an improvement so important and beneficial."

**THE MINING DISTRICTS.**—England is divided, for various official purposes, into eleven districts—the London, the South-Eastern, the South Midland, the Eastern, the South-Western, the West Midland, the North Midland, the North-Western, the Yorkshire, the Northern, and Monmouthshire and Wales. Of these, the South-Eastern, the South Midland, the North Midland, the North-Western, the Yorkshire, the Northern, and the Welsh are mining districts. In 1863 the deaths in each district to each 1000 persons living were as follows:—London, 24.83; South-Eastern, 19.88; South Midland, 21.68; Eastern, 22.00; South-Western, 21.51; West Midland, 22.69; North Midland, 21.68; North-Western, 25.84; Yorkshire, 25.18; Northern, 23.30; and Monmouthshire and Wales, 21.01. The healthiest part of England is, thus, the South-Eastern district, embracing the counties of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire; and the most unhealthy is the north-western, embracing Cheshire and Lancashire. Although the mining districts are not exactly the most healthy parts of the British Empire, the population increases rapidly. Thus, in Cornwall, in 1863, the excess of births over deaths was 3883; in Somersetshire, 4729; in Staffordshire, 18,616; in Derbyshire, 4426; in Cheshire, 6034; in Lancashire, 28,014; in Yorkshire, 25,809; in Durham, 10,718; in Northumberland, 4818; in Cumberland, 2298; in Monmouthshire and Wales, 17,599.

**THE MOLD CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—The attention of the readers of the Journal was a short time since rather prominently called to this company by one of our correspondents, in which he expressed an opinion that the Mold Mines were the wealthiest in Wales. This opinion having been challenged, and being anxious to do justice to public companies on the one hand, and to supply our readers with accurate information on the other, we have been at some pains to ascertain the real facts of the case, and are assured that our correspondent has been misled from want of accurate information on the subject on which he wrote. Mr. John Davies, of the Miners' Mines, who is acknowledged on all hands to be a high authority on lead mining in Wales, and whose opinion few would be found to dispute, speaks in the most confident manner that there never was any difficulty in dealing with the water at Cat Hole or Gwern-y-Taylor, and that no such difficulty exists at present. The late Mr. John Taylor proved, by actual working, that the Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Taylor Mines were not only themselves free from an unusual quantity of water, but that they were so totally unconnected with the heavily-watered Pant-y-Cat Hole, while it completely drained that mine, failed to produce, as Mr. Taylor had expected, the slightest effect on the water at Pant-y-Mwyn. There could hardly be a more satisfactory proof than this. We are glad to find that the directors have not gone blindfold into this enterprise, taking everything for granted, as is, unfortunately for shareholders, too frequently the case, but have taken the opinions of some of the highest men in their profession, whose names are a sufficient guarantee both for their ability and honour. We have pleasure, therefore, in recording our belief in the perfectly bona fide character of the Mold Consolidated Lead Mining

Company. The directors are all gentlemen of influence, position, and practical knowledge; and it is beyond question that those who best know the mines regard them as among the richest, though by no means the heaviest, in Wales. We are informed that the company have commenced vigorous operations. We heartily wish them the success they deserve.

## REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

**GLASGOW, AUG. 16.**—Pig-iron.—The shipments from the Scotch ports for the week ending Aug. 14 are again large—13,128 tons, against 11,327 tons last year, the total since Jan. 1 till now being 424,481 tons, against 412,927 tons, showing an increase this year of 11,554 tons. There are good indications of a revival of shipments to America, a considerable amount of freight having been engaged within the last few days, at rates over those lately ruling, and vessels are still wanted. The market for pig-iron continues quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. On Monday it opened flat, with sales of warrants, at 54s. 1½d. cash, but immediately after improved to 54s. 3d. and 54s. 4d. cash, and 54s. 6d. a month paid. On Tuesday no business reported; sellers asking 54s. 4½d. cash, buyers 54s. 3d. To-day a few transactions were reported, at 54s. 3d. cash, and 54s. 6d. one month, and 55s. three months, closing buyers, sellers asking 1½d. higher. Shipping iron is in good demand. Coltness, No. 1, 62s. 6d.; Gartsherrie, 60s. 9d.; Glengarnock at Ardrossan, 56s.; No. 1, g.m.b., f.o.b. here, 55s.; No. 3, 54s.

**MANUFACTURED IRON.**—The demand for bar-iron of all kinds for shipment has been unusually good, and prices during the last few weeks have been gradually getting firmer. Specifications are finding their way into this market that formerly were placed in Wales, buyers finding that Scotch bars of a good quality are obtainable here on better terms than they can be had in Wales, the Welsh prices having advanced so materially. We look forward to a continuance of these orders, as Scotch iron is almost everywhere preferred to Welsh, even at a higher price. In the home market the trade is quiet, but, although merchants are not ordering largely, the general complaint is a difficulty in getting prompt delivery. For some time the weather has hindered very much the operations at the works, but now there is a prospect of the men being able more regularly to follow their employment. For plates and shipbuilding iron there is not anything like the demand experienced during the time of blockade running, but prices are well maintained. Formerly, large quantities of this class of iron came from England to the Clyde; now the English makers have ceased to compete, and there is sufficient employment for the makers here. The following are a few of the rates current here:—First brand, common bars, 8½; second brands, common bars, 7½. 5s. to 7½. 10s.; angle-iron, 7½. 15s. to 9½; ship-plates, 9½. to 9½. 10s.; boiler-plates, 9½. 10s. to 10½. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. in Glasgow.

**IN CAST IRON,** there is only a moderate business doing, owing to the slackness in shipbuilding, consequently many of our foundries are not so well employed as they were a few months ago. During the summer there was a large demand for gas and water pipes, but specifications for immediate delivery are difficult to place.

Coals for shipment are in good request, principally for Baltic and British American ports. The exports from Scotch ports this week amount to 30,500 tons, and last year the figures were 20,500 tons, making a difference of 10,000 tons.

The strike at the five pits of the Govan Colliery continues, and Monday last was observed as a general holiday by the miners in the district, in order that they might have no excuse for absenting themselves from the general meeting held on that day at Tolcross. The secretary to the Miners' Association informed the meeting that the masters in the Wishaw district were prepared to engage every man who was willing to go to them, at wages varying from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. per day. He also reported that he had received a communication from Mr. Ramsay, the owner of Walbottle Colliery, in the North of England, enquiring if some of the idle men could be sent him—the wages offered being 5s. to 5s. 6d. per day. By resolution of the meeting Mr. Dixon's men were requested to consult apart as to the course they should in the circumstances elect to pursue; and, after about an hour's deliberation, they reported to the meeting that they had—by a large majority—resolved to stand for the "4s. 6d. per day, and no surrender." This resolution was warmly applauded by the meeting, and a committee was appointed to advise the Govan men in the emergency. At this meeting, Mr. McDonald (secretary to the Union) denounced the conduct of the district Inspector, Mr. Moore, for the part he took in the action raised by him against Mr. Snowdon (colliery owner) for deficient ventilation, and noticed in my last report. If the decision of the Sheriff-substitute was confirmed by the Sheriff-principal, the secretary of the miners was prepared to carry the case to the highest court in the land; and, if unsuccessful there, he would show Parliament, when they met, that the Mines' Inspection Act was inoperative, and that the sooner the twelve functionaries [Inspectors], with 600l. a-year each, and travelling expenses, were dismissed, the better. In fact, the feeling against the Inspector was so keen, that the proceedings were brought to a conclusion with a vote of no confidence in this official.

The "Dunoon Pier Company" (whose business is conducted in the most secret manner possible) has, we learn, just distributed a dividend and bonus amongst its shareholders of 70 per cent. The pier is situated at the popular watering-place of Dunoon, about 30 miles down the Clyde, and consists of a few insular piles roughly planked, and run out into the sea some 150 feet. Toll is taken on everything landed—goods and persons, perambulators and carpet-bags! Hence the profits.

## REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**AUG. 17.**—The demand for coal, iron, &c., here continues extremely good, and prices in proportion—consequently the demand for men is great. This is shown by an advertisement which appeared in the Newcastle papers a few days ago for 80 coal hewers at the South Derwent Colliery. The most remarkable movements in progress on the Tyne at present are the enlargement of the Tyne Docks, which is to be done immediately (we may remark, by-the-way, that the Low Lights Dock appears to be shelved for the present, at any rate). These docks, formed by the North-Eastern Railway Company, have been a most signal success, and have most considerably damped the Sunderland Docks. Although only a very few years have elapsed since the completion of those docks, yet they are fully employed, and more space and accommodation are urgently required, which consequently are to be got as quickly as possible. At Sunderland the scheme of a High Level Bridge has been broached, and there can be no doubt that if they mean to keep their position, so far as the coal and iron trade is concerned, this is one of their most crying wants, as they are entirely deficient in direct access from the west and north to their magnificent docks. Should the High Level scheme proceed to completion, there can be no doubt that new dock accommodation will be required at Sunderland, but without this the rapid advance of the Tyne as a safe and deep harbour will to a considerable extent eclipse its rival. Leaving the Tyne Docks, the chemical works of Messrs. Tennant are all but completed, and they will considerably increase the trade of the Tyne. The operations of the Tyne Coal Company are proceeding rapidly. The outlet drifts for the water, both at Wallsend and Hebburn, are in course of formation; also a railway from the Tyne to the Wallsend Colliery. The mason-work is also proceeding at the latter place necessary for the numerous boilers to be placed here for working the powerful pumping-machinery in preparation. It will be recollected that powerful pumping and winding engines are already placed at Hebburn, so that when all the engines are at work, such a flood of water will be poured into old Tyne as never before was sent from coal mines. What time must elapse before the pumping commences it is difficult to say, but it is supposed that at least six months will be required to complete these most important operations. The result, if entirely successful, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, will be most eventful, as the extensive and valuable seams of Hebburn, Jarrow, Wallsend, Howden, and Willington, will be once more available, and the Tyne will once more assert its supremacy for producing the best house coal ever discovered; and, of course, the effect must be to increase very much the population and the general prosperity of the Tyne below bridge. That venerable structure—the old Tyne Bridge—is now condemned, and the erection of a wooden bridge to supply its place temporarily was commenced on Monday. When this is completed, the old bridge will be removed, and a drawbridge erected in its place, in order to permit the passage of vessels upwards. Ultimately, vessels will be taken to Blaydon, and, of course, a great impetus will be given to all the trades carried on in that direction, and particularly to the coal and iron trades, as the expense of conveyance for these minerals will be much reduced. No doubt many thin seams, at present not workable to profit, will be brought into operation.

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the iron trade

here is the opening of new blast furnaces at Middlesbrough, which took place on Tuesday. The furnaces are four in number, and are called the Sinterthorpe Ironworks. The furnaces adjoin those of Messrs. Hopkins and Co. The building of the furnaces was commenced in January, 1864; they are of the largest kind in the district, and fitted up with all the latest improvements, including patent hoists and gantries, by Mr. Giers, the engineer to the company. As each furnace is capable of making 300 tons of iron per week, it will be seen that when in full blast the four furnaces will produce 1200 tons of ore per month, or about 60,000 tons per annum.

I hear that John Abbot and Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the rate of something like 20 per cent. Fyle, Spence, and Company (Limited) have not yet declared a dividend; but I understand that the profits of their concern are at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

I see from the work that is going on at Willington and Hebburn that the colliery company is bent upon shortly getting under way to clear out Tyneside pits of water. If these collieries start shortly again, what a population we shall have on our Tyneside, and what smoke!—"ELGIN," in Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

## REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

**AUG. 17.**—The Iron Trade keeps moderately good. A few works are short of orders for bars and plates, but others have enough to do for some weeks to come, and the tone of the trade is decidedly better than it has been at any time this year. Prices are firmer, and they are strengthened by the fact that wages are high, and that there is not much prospect of a reduction, even if the price of iron should be reduced. There is now no strike prevailing, but it is said that there is left a good deal of feeling, which exhibits itself in an unaccommodating spirit, and a disposition to interpose and magnify rather than to remove difficulties. It is to be hoped this may soon subside, for it is unfortunate for both men and masters, as both may benefit the other without injury, nay, whilst benefiting themselves.

Mr. Baker's report on the South Staffordshire coal field was noticed last week, and that of Mr. Wynne, the Inspector for North Staffordshire, calls for a few observations. Both coincide in this general feature, that accidents are mainly owing to the want of adopting certain well-established precautions, and the maintenance of such a degree of discipline as would ensure the regular observance of such regulations. The way in which, for instance, two men go into an opening, the one with a safety-lamp, and the other with a naked light, shows how entirely all principles are set aside in carrying out the precautions which experience recommends. Mr. Wynne concludes his report by remarks as to the real functions of an Inspector of mines. He draws a most just distinction between seeing that certain defined regulations are complied with, and the Inspector assuming the responsibility of directing the management of the mines. At the same time, it appears a matter of regret that offences against the rules are not oftener punished, when no accident results from such neglect. For instance, it constantly comes to light at inquests that the examination of workings, prior to the men commencing, is not carried out, and men trust to there being no accident, and, it is to be feared, systematically neglect this precaution.

An interesting paper, read by Mr. Henry Johnson, before the Dudley and Midland Geological Society, has been published, pointing out the probable extension of which the coal fields of this and adjacent districts are capable. Mr. Henry Johnson refers to a previous paper, in which he maintained "the probable continuity of the thick coal from Cradley towards Bromsgrove, underneath the Permian, and to the probable existence of coal at moderate depths underneath the lower New Red Sandstone and Permians over the vast districts lying between the South Staffordshire and Shropshire coal fields, and the South Staffordshire and Warwickshire coal fields. It will, no doubt, be gratifying to the 'working' members of this society to know that since the reading of that paper no less than six very important purchases of mines have been made, and five sinkings commenced in the south end of the coal field, by the spirited firms of Messrs. King and Co., Cradley Park; Swindell and Co., Homer-hill; George Fell and Co., Walsall-grove; New British Iron Company, Hawne; and J. S. Dawes, Manor Farm, Hales Owen. All these sinkings, I believe, going on most satisfactorily. Messrs. King and Co., after having passed through 70 or 80 yards of purple marls, have reached the thick coal at about 170 yards. Probably the two most important sinkings are those of Messrs. Fell and Co., and Mr. J. S. Dawes, lying about three miles apart, and extending nearly two miles over the originally explored boundary of the coal field. In the event of the thick coal being discovered in these two sinkings—which there appears at present no doubt about—at least 4000 acres may be safely calculated upon as proved by these two trials."

Speaking of the probable extent of the district as yet unworked, Mr. Johnson says—

If, then, we take the district lying between Staffordshire and Shropshire first, we shall have, from Lilleshall to Rugely, a distance of twenty miles, and from Madeley to Kingswinford, about fourteen miles, and from a distance a little north of Whiston Aston to Arley Wood and Bewdley Forest, twenty-one miles, or a total area of 857 square miles, or 228,000 acres. This vast tract is bounded on the east by the South Staffordshire western boundary fault, running north and south, which is a downthrow west, and brings in the Permian with the coal measures dipping underneath all along its course for 20 miles, and over which fault no proof has yet been made. Several attempts have, however, been made to do so, by driving "level away" out of the thick coal workings on the rise side across such fault, only, however, to find the existence of the Permian and a large influx of water, and necessitating immediate and strong damming off. On the Shropshire side, this tract is bounded by an eastern boundary fault, running nearly north and south, which is a downthrow east, but I believe a very interesting proof has lately been made of the existence of mines on the downthrow side of this fault, underneath the Permian, about half-way between Shifnal and Oakenates. What I have to suggest, then, to be carried out at this or some other more favourable spot, is the putting down of a single shaft, 12 or 14 ft. in diameter, to a depth, if necessary, of (say) from 600 to 700 yards, which could be as readily done now as one of 100 yards in depth could have been done 50 years ago. The cost of this single shaft, with all suitable winding and pumping machinery, if carried out with perseverance and economy, would not, I think, exceed 40,000l. But the very natural question is asked—Where is the money to come from? My answer to that is this—If the landowners of the district referred to would subscribe 7s. 6d. per acre upon 114,000 acres, that being one-half of the total area of 228,000, it would more than cover the 40,000l. required.

Mr. Johnson estimates the area of the coal field which he believes would thus be opened between Staffordshire and Shropshire at 228,000 acres, whilst that between Staffordshire and the Warwickshire field extends over 230,000 acres. The development of coal over such areas as these would be a real social revolution.

## REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

**AUG. 17.**—Since last week's report there has been no change of especial importance in the Iron Trade. The improved feeling then referred to is fully sustained, and there are not wanting indications that the trade is destined to become still more active in a few months time. American enquiries for certain descriptions of iron are more numerous, and shipments to the East Indies have again commenced. Home requirements are considerable. The following are the average quotations:—Rails, 7½. to 7½. 10s., at works, and bars 7½. to 7½. 5s. Buyers of pigs are giving out orders freely, and there is no difficulty in booking contracts at the current prices.

In Tin-plates the market is gradually moving in favour of sellers, and it is pretty evident that the anticipations held out some two or three months ago will before long be realised. Terne-plates command an almost unlimited sale. The steam coal merchants are busier, and the house coal trade remains in about the same state as last week.

The Aberdare Iron Company have sunk to the celebrated Yard vein, and as they have not hitherto worked any of this seam, which extends under the whole area of their property, they will be able, in a short time, to send a largely increased supply to the market. The Yard vein, which has been worked with so much success in other parts of the Aberdare Valley, averages 2 ft. 10 in. thick at Cwmbach, and 2 ft. 9 in. at Cwmdare.

A valuation has been determined upon by the inspectors appointed by the creditors of Messrs. Lovick and Simpson, and Mr. Hedley has been selected valuer. Reductions have already been made in the working expenses of the several concerns.

The Swansea Town Council and Harbour Trust have just taken a very wise step on the suggestion of Mr. Joshua Williams, the general manager of this section of the Great Western, and that is to reduce the shipping dues on pig-iron, &c. Unquestionably the trade of the port will be materially benefited by the reductions made.

The Taff Vale Railway will pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the last half-year, being the same as for the previous and corresponding half-years. Here is an instance of the success of a mineral line property worked.

The Bristol and South Wales Railway Wagon Company (Limited) have issued their report for the past half-year. After carrying the sum of 1891l. 7s. 1d. to the depreciation fund, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of the wagons let on hire, the available balance on revenue account amounts to 5482l. 2s. 9d. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is recommended, which will require 4372l. 15s., leaving 1109l. 7s. 9d. to be carried forward to the next half-year. The works at Swansea have been completed, and a satisfactory arrangement has been made with Messrs. Shackelford, Ford, and Co., to whom they have been let. The number of wagons now possessed by the company is 2660, being an increase of 697 during the half-year, after deducting 46, the redemption of which has been completed.

Mr. Thomas Joseph's collieries, in the Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, are about to be transferred to a joint-stock company. Mr. Joseph will retain a large interest in the concern, as well as the management.

At the Carway Collieries, Carmarthenshire, the men have turned out, in consequence, as they allege, of the presence of fire-damp in the colliery, and 63 of their number were summoned before the Carmarthen magistrates for leaving their work without notice. Mr. Combie, the manager, proved that the required notice had not been given, and that the men refused to continue with their work. He had examined the workings, and he only detected a small quantity of gas in one place, which was by no means dangerous. Hardly any colliery was entirely free from gas. The men were always troublesome







expressions in the sale of large estates has been considerable, has recently been also attended to in the disposal of some extensive properties in the Swansea district, and is now engaged in preparing the preliminaries for bringing before the public several important estates in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.—*Swansea and Glamorgan Herald.*

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—No. II.

There is, perhaps, nothing in the Machinery Department of the Exhibition which attracts more attention from engineers than a number of railway fastenings, for which Mr. G. E. Dering, of Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts, is the patentee. These fastenings are quite different from all others heretofore used, and consist of a spring-clip, fish-joint, spring-key, and spring-trenail, all of tempered steel. The first-named, the spring-clip joint, is in one entire piece, and does not require either bolts or nuts to be used in its assembly, whereas the ordinary fish-joint is composed of 10 or 14 separate parts, including nuts and bolts. Mr. Dering's clip-joint is, moreover, readily put on, and wearing or loosening is immediately repaired by the tendency of the clip itself to collapse. The spring-key is an admirable substitute for the present wooden one. It appears to hold the rail very firmly, and is not, it seems, affected either by vibration or hygroscopic changes; and the last-named, the spring-trenail, is intended to supersede the wooden trenails and iron spikes. The trenail, like the spring-key, is made of one piece, and has an expanding tendency, and keeps a very firm hold. The weather, it is stated, has no effect upon it, neither can it be loosened by vibration, nor is it liable to be broken by the tangential strain at curves. These fastenings have, on the Continent, and amongst other lines, on the United Kingdom and on the Continent; and, amongst other lines, on the Great Northern of England, where, it appears they have been severely tested—at Hatfield and at Welwyn. The Great Southern and Western of Ireland have also ordered a quantity, and some other Irish lines are likewise about to try them. It may be also worthy of remark that when a double-headed rail is used the clip, or key, keeps the under part of the rail unimpaired and intact while the upper portion is being run over. The importance of this is manifest, and the French railway engineers have been for some time looking out for an arrangement which would give this very material advantage. Representatives from the French, as well as from the Spanish and Prussian Governments have shown a special interest in these fastenings, and those from the two latter Governments have volunteered to pay for models for their respective countries.

Of the continental nations Prussia, without doubt, ranks foremost in regard to contributions to the Machinery Department; and first comes Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, who are said to employ in their magnificent steel-works about 10,000 hands. Their principal contributions are two powerful cast-steel guns, one of which is of the same kind as those used in the recent war with Denmark. A beautiful pair of plate-wheels for railways, made of cast-steel, are also exhibited by them, as well as some excellent pieces of steel rail, showing great temper and finish. The Hörde Bergwerks und Hütten Verein, Hörde, Westphalia, show two puddled steel rails manufactured by them, which have been in constant wear for the past 11 years, during which the weight of trains and goods which passed over them exceeded 12½ millions of tons, and the rails do not appear to be at all affected by the wear and tear which they have undergone, proving clearly, for one thing at least, the great advantage of steel over iron rails, under certain circumstances. The same company exhibit also some fine specimens of railway wheels, showing the various stages of improvement in the development of the plate-wheel system, now almost universally adopted in Germany, and a few remarks on the subject may prove interesting. Up to about eight years ago the wheels then used were generally constructed upon Losh's system—spoke wheels, with cast-iron nave. These, however, were considered objectionable, on account of the liability of the separate parts to loosen, and the want of general stability, and they were in consequence superseded by the plate-wheels. One of the latter is accordingly shown, belonging to the first or transition period in the plate-wheel system. In this wheel the nave is of cast-iron, the rim riveted to the disc, and the tyre shrunk on. This arrangement, however, was still open to the defect of the spoke-wheels—the loosening of the nave; and the next step in the improvement of the system was combining the disc and nave in one entire and continuous piece of wrought-iron, by which means the objection of the loosening of the nave was finally and completely disposed of. Improvement, however, did not stop here. It will be observed that at this stage the wheel was composed of three different parts—disc, rim, and tyre, the nave, as before stated, having been amalgamated in the disc. This arrangement, however, was still only less liable than the previous one to an eventual loosening or separation of the parts, and the next step was to do away with the riveted rim, which was endeavoured to be effected by bending round the plate itself, at its periphery, so as to form a rim. An example of this class of wheel is likewise shown; but, although partial success was attained, there was still the defect that after long use, and when the tyre had been several times newly turned and rendered rather thin thereby, the stability of the wheel was seriously injured, if not entirely destroyed, and the tyre besides made liable to get loose any moment. To meet this difficulty, then, came the expedient of welding disc and rim together in a die under the steam-hammer, the tyre being shrunk on as before; by this plan a wheel was formed consisting of two parts only, instead of three, and due provision was made for a complete wearing out of the tyre, without affecting the stability of the wheel. But even this alteration, important as it was, did not give sufficient satisfaction, as there was still the chance of the tyre loosening, and it was ultimately determined to weld all the parts (nave, disc, rim, and tyre) together, so as to form one entire piece, by which means a wheel has been produced both stronger and lighter than under the previous arrangements; for, although at present only the tyres consist of cast-steel, the wheels are said to possess the same durability as if they were wholly made of the same material as the use of wrought-iron for the disc, the part of the wheel least taxed cannot affect either the wear or strength; and the arrangement possesses, besides the twofold advantage of rendering the wheel both lighter and less expensive than if entirely made of cast-steel, as Krupp's plate-wheels are. For lines having a heavy goods or mineral traffic these plate-wheels would very likely prove most serviceable; and, as to their great durability, an axle with wheels attached is shown, which, it appears, has been for a considerable period in use on the Rhenish Railway, a distance equal to 106,651 English miles having been travelled, and neither the tyre nor any other part having been changed during the period. Both these wheels and axles appear very little affected, and the Hörde Company, it is stated, obtained them from the railway directors to whom they belonged, for the purpose of producing them as specimens at the Exhibition.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—On Monday last the members of the Camborne and St. Day classes of the Miners' Association met at Portreath. Here they were joined by the Rev. Saltren Rogers, and other members of the Council. An examination of the coast sections, cross-sections, and internal structure of the rocks, was made under the guidance of Dr. C. Le Neve Foster and Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S. The former gentleman also explained to the members of the classes the system which should be adopted in making a survey of the country, with especial reference to its mineral character. This field meeting, the first held by the Association this year, passed off most satisfactorily, and it was arranged that the next should take place at St. Agnes Beacon, when the remarkable mineral characteristics of Huel Coates, of the clay and sand deposits, and the mineral lodes of that district will be made the subject of examination.

NEW AMERICAN FURNACE.—A patent for an improved iron-making furnace has just been issued to Horace Boardman, which consists in the construction of a smelting or reducing fire in combination with a gas or combustion chamber, with tuyeres for admitting atmospheric air, and provision with openings in the division wall between the reducing fire and a gas or combustion chamber, so arranged as to permit the ignited gases at a high temperature to act directly upon the ore while it is in contact with the carbonaceous fuel within the reducing fire; the gases being at the same time aided in their passage through the opening in the division wall by a vacuum in the upper portion of the reducing fire by means of a steam-jet or any equivalent device, of which there are many, to effect this result. It also consists in combining this smelting or reducing fire with a reverberatory furnace or a sliding grate, and the converted ore, in a metallic state, can be separated from the gases from the grate of the reverberatory furnace, while the escaping gases are conveyed to the gas-chamber, and after receiving a second portion of oxygen are made to aid in smelting and deoxidizing the ore, thus greatly reducing both the consumption of fuel and the labour in the process of making wrought-iron.—*Amer. Artisan.*

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—With reference to the market for these securities, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite reports:—“We have to report a very considerable business in American securities in the London market during the past week, confined almost entirely to United States 5-20 bonds, Illinois, and Erie shares. United States 5-20's have fluctuated between 67 to 68, until to-day, when an active demand sprang up for the quotation from 65 to 66, and they improved to 68½. Erie shares have been steadily declining, from 100 to 95, and they are now at 92½. Illinois remain steady. A large business has been done in Atlantic and Great Western Eight per Cent. Debentures from 85½ to 86½, the price of venturers on account of interest being considered a satisfactory feature.”

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SUMMER ASSIZES, BRISTOL, WEDNESDAY.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY v. MARTIN (S.J.).—Mr. Karalake, Q.C., and Mr. Lopes (instructed by Mr. James Bell) were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Bullar (instructed by Mr. J. Hawks) were for the defendant. Mr. Lopes having opened the pleadings, Mr. Karalake said this was an action brought by the St. David's Gold Mining Company, which was a limited liability company, formed for the purpose of working some mines, against Mr. James Martin, a gentleman living in London, and largely engaged in the business of discounting, to recover the sum of 1877 10s., the amount of a call upon 750 shares held by him in the company. The shares were originally held by a friend of his, Mr. A. C. Wilkin, who transferred them to the defendant, and although he (the learned counsel) could hardly conceive what defence could be raised, he believed that the question to be decided was one of law rather than of fact.

Mr. Coleridge said that was so. Mr. Karalake then proceeded to give a narrative of the facts of the case. He stated that, in 1863, a person named Seaby was the secretary of the company, and he died in April, 1864. He was a friend of the defendant's, and when Wilkin transferred his shares to him, in consequence of an arrangement with him, the transfers were not registered, Wilkin's name still remaining on the list as the holder of the shares. In 1864, the shares having gone up, defendant came forward, produced the transfers, and insisted upon having his shares registered. For some time Mr. Robinson, the then secretary, refused to place the defendant upon the register, because the transfers were so old; but at length, on his undertaking to pay a call upon his shares made in November, 1863, his shares were registered. The amount of the call which was then made was 1877 10s., and Mr. Bell, the solicitor of the company, was obliged to take proceedings against the defendant to recover the money. The defendant was anxious to settle the matter, but was short of cash, and ultimately he paid 1000l., and undertook to pay the remainder within a given time. He did not fulfil his undertaking, a writ was taken out, and execution followed. At that time the defendant changed his solicitor, and, acting upon the advice of Mr. Hawks, he paid the money, and afterwards entered a protest, and gave notice of his intention to commence an action for the recovery of the 1877 10s. In November, 1864, a further call was made amounting to 1877 10s., and as the defendant refused to pay this call the present action was brought to recover it. The defendant had made an application to the judge in chambers to change the venue from Bristol to London, and Mr. Baron Martin consented, provided the defendant paid the amount of the call into Court by a given day, but he had failed to do so.

The defence was that the defendant was not a registered shareholder of the company, and that he had received no notice of the call. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs on both points for the amount claimed, and 5l. interest. Mr. Coleridge applied to his lordship for leave to move to enter a nonsuit, but the learned judge said he would only stay execution until the fifth day of next term, upon the terms of the defendant paying the debts and interest into Court within 14 days.

COURT OF THE STANNARIES.

TYWARTHHALE MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Stokes presented a petition for the winding-up of this company. The petitioner was John Henry Mackenzie, of London; and the facts set forth in the affidavit were that the company was established in 1862 on the cost-book principle, and had never been registered; that at a special meeting of the adventurers, on Sept. 21st, it was resolved that the mining machinery and materials should be disposed of, and that the company should be wound-up. In consequence of that resolution the operations at the mine had been discontinued, and a large portion of the liabilities had been discharged, but there were still debts due to the amount of 5169l., which, however, would be more than covered by the property still held by the company, if it could be sold, and by the calls still due upon the shares. The affidavit further stated that several of the shareholders were threatening, and that some of them actually commenced actions. Affidavits were also put in that notices of application to be made to the Court had been duly served upon Mr. Wescomb, of Exeter (the purser), and upon Mr. Marchion, the secretary of the company. An order to wind-up was granted.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE CONSOLS.—Mr. Stokes applied for an order for payment of dividend, at 20s. in 11., among creditors who are not contributories. The registrar had received from various contributors for arrears of calls 4857 4s., of which 4611 4s. was now available for division among creditors, and the total amount of claims from creditors not contributories was 3431 5s. 10d.—Order granted.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOX.—The lode in Ivey's shaft, which had for some time past been poor and disordered, is now considerably improved, and worth over 500l. per ton. The lode has just been intersected by a cross cut at the 194, east of Metal shaft, and is worth 500l. per ton. This is a most important point, being the deepest part of the mine. The 181 and the 174, west of Metal, and driving towards Ivey's shaft, are opening out a splendid piece of tin ground. Rich as this mine has hitherto been reported, these improvements have materially enhanced its value, and must be cheering indeed to every shareholder.

EAST ALDERLEY EDGE.—I am glad the promoters have brought this mine out in a manner that meets with such genuine approval, and prevents the carrying out of measures inimical to the real interest of the shareholders. The company has a most undoubted valuable mine, which only requires sound and serviceable management to pay profits; indeed, that is the general opinion in the neighbourhood of the mine, where its merits are known. I do not see any reason why it should not become as profitable as Alderley Edge; indeed, I have no doubt that its sales of copper would have equalled that mine had it not been for the water preventing their reaching the lower beds of copper, as at Alderley. That mine, being at the summit of the hill, has but little water to hinder it, as at East Alderley, but it was too much to expect an 18-in. cylinder engine to pump, haul, and crush. Erect a pumping-engine, and leave your other engine for crushing, and you will be sure to raise large quantities of ore at a good profit, if due economy be exercised. It is reported on good authority that another bed of copper has been discovered.

WHEAL TRANNACK.—The 50 end, east of engine-shaft, continues to improve for copper. The 50 end west is without alteration. In the 40 end east the lode presents a most kindly appearance; ground easier for driving, lode increasing in size, and contains minding and punch, with a little copper ore. The winze sinking below the 40 is worth 150l. per ton, with a promising appearance.

WHEAL BULLER.—The improvements in this mine are of great importance, and shares, which have been largely dealt in at 28s. to 30s., are likely soon to see a high figure, for the following reasons:—There is a large increase in the aggregate value of the various ends, and the new points of operation at the upper levels are all productive, and possessing great interest, as it is believed that many hundreds of fathoms of valuable tin ground, as well as copper, will shortly be laid open. Another most important point is the intersection of the north lode in the 80 fathom level, which is shortly expected. Provision is being made for a large increase in the returns by the erection of 15 additional heads of stamps, and there is every reason to expect that this mine, which has given 344,000l. in dividends, will again take a high position.

THE HELLTON AND GRILLS DISTRICT.—Great Wheal Vor is looking well throughout, and I expect Ivey's shaft will soon be in a good course of tin, which may soon have a favourable effect on the price of shares. East Lovell never looked so well and promising as at the present time, not even when the shares were twice the present price, and although the price was 650l. on the past four months, I fully expect twice this amount in the next four months. Great East Lovell will now take its stand as one of the most progressive and promising tin mines in this district, and shares are well worth attention at the present low prices. East Wheal Vor, with a good balance in hand, and shares at present low prices, ought to be bought. Sittney Metal is improving. Trampet Consols are long will take an important position in this district. The management is the same as at East Lovell, and all that can be desired. When Grills and East Grills are likely soon to leave great profits to the shareholders, even at the present low price of tin. Let the investing public buy at once into these mines, and they will do well.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—To watch the future progress of this concern has now become extremely interesting. Commenced in 1853, they have sold ore to the value of 59,000l., and have paid in dividends 6000l. When the mine was so rich in the shallow levels great excitement occurred, and the shares were sold at 8½, giving a value of 96,000l. for the sett. The result was that many other mines were at once commenced. But, unfortunately, Sortridge was not destined to be a second Devon Great Consols. In sinking deeper the levels became poorer, and calls had to be made. The host of schemes set afloat on the reputation of Sortridge speedily came to an inglorious end, and the district was looked upon as one in which surface branches of ore were alone likely to be found. But there were many who disputed this theory, and entertained the idea that if deep mining were resorted to the district would yet regain its lost character. In the Sortridge Mine will be tested the value of these anticipations. The engine-shaft was suspended some time since in the 110, where the lode was presenting strong indications of improvement. The work they have just accomplished—the communication between the deep adit level and Mayne's cross-cut in the 50—will very much facilitate the sinking of the shaft, which is at once to be commenced. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether Sortridge, and also the case with West Friend Grills, will yet have the same success—showing the same faith in its future career has not been groundless, and give hope and encouragement to its surrounding neighbours.

FROM EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE, CAPTS. G. R. ODGERS AND W. BENNETTS (Aug. 16 report).—The lode in the 85 west is 13 in. wide, and producing good stones of ore, with some good work for tin, worth 61. per ton. The lode in the 75, east of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore and tin. The ground in the 75 ft. level north is much the same as before reported, letting out water freely, hence we think we are near the lode. The lode in the 75 west is 20 in. wide, of quartz, &c., with good stones of ore. The lode in the slope above the 75 west is worth full 25½. per fathom. The lode in the slope above the 65 is worth for ore and tin 10½. per fathom. The lode in the 55 west is 3 ft. wide, and producing good ore and tin, worth 10½. per fathom. The lode in the slope below the 65 is worth 15½. per fathom for tin. All the other places are looking much the same as before reported.

HAVAN (Silver-Lead).—Captain George Jones reports (August 15):—“The lode in the 20, east of Carriston's shaft, is gradually improving, worth at present about 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There is no particular change in the 20 west, or in the 10 west in the back of the 20 east since last reported. The slopes in the back of the 10, both east and west, will yield, on an average, about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part. We expect to have a vessel ready to ship our last sampling of silver-lead ore, computed to be 45 tons, and consigned to Sims, Williams, and Co., at Llanelli, by Thursday next.” The sales, on August 3, amounted to 45 tons, to Sims, Williams, and Co., at 121 7s. per ton.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TAVISTOCK TO A VISITOR TO A MINE.—Mr. Howard, the young gentleman who was injured at the Devon Great Consols Mines on the afternoon of the 10th inst., has since expired at his lodgings in Tavistock. He was from the Government School of Mines, and was inspecting the Devon Great Consols Mines previous to his departure for America. In ascending by the man-engine in the shaft he received such contusions as to cause his death. He was about 20 years of age.

PETROLEUM.—A number of gentlemen owning ground in West Virginia found upon their premises a hard black substance, which was supposed to be coal. Upon chemical analysis it was found to be solidified petroleum, crystallised upon the outside of the vein and granulated inside. It lay in a stratified form, and the vein was from 55 in. deep to 250 ft. thick. So far as traced the lode is about a mile in length. The discoverers were determined to put their acquisition to the test, and they have found it possible to distil from the substance a pure oil at the rate of from 160 to 170 gallons to the ton. The location of this petroleum mine is 10 miles from Cairo, and 31 miles east of Parkersburg, Virginia. Should the matter turn out as represented, it will exercise a very important influence upon the production of petroleum in the fluid form.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA  
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 21st inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—  
ONE HUNDRED TONS OF CASK COOPER FOR BENGAL.  
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 21st inst., after which hour no tender will be received.  
India Office, Aug. 15, 1865. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

Tenders for Mine Materials.

ST. DAY UNITED MINES.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following MATERIALS, required in the coming four months, to be delivered on the mine, free of carriage, commencing September 1; six months' credit from the time of delivery:—

- 500 DOZEN GOOD CANDLES.
- 25 CWTs. BEST Y. C. TALLOW.
- 150 GALLONS RAPE OIL.
- NAILS, 6 in., 5 in., 4 in., 3 in., 2 in., about 6 cwt.
- R. B. IRON, various sizes, about 130 cwt.
- HOOP IRON, about 4 cwt.
- BORER STEEL, 1 in. and ¾ in., about 12 cwt.
- PICK AND SHOVEL HILTS, about 70 dozen.
- SHOVELS, assorted sizes, 8 cwt.
- LEATHER, 400 lbs. butt and 400 lbs. bend.
- STAMP HEADS, about 8 tons.
- CHAIN, ¾ ton.
- TIMBER, NORWAY BAULK, 70 loads, and upwards.
- YELLOW PINE, 12 loads, and upwards.
- COAL, good quality and condition, about 600 tons monthly.

May be tendered for four, eight, or twelve months.

Tenders to be sent sealed, directed to the Committee of Management, 27a, Austin-friars, London, by the 23d August, 1865.

Port and City of Rochester—Mooring.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for SUPPLYING the CORPORATION OF ROCHESTER with TWENTY-FOUR SCREW MOORINGS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with MOORING CHAINS, SWIVELS, SHACKLES, COUPLINGS, and LINKS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with TWELVE IRON TRUNK BUOYS, may be furnished, on application to me, with a copy of the specifications, and may inspect the drawings at my office on any day between the hours of Ten and Five. Tenders to be sent to my office, in Rochester, not later than Twelve o'clock at noon, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August next, under seal, and directed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Rochester, and endorsed “Tender for Moorings.” Forms of tender may be obtained at my office.  
The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.  
By order, RICHARD FRALL, Jun., Town Clerk.  
Town Clerk's Office, Rochester, July, 1865.

CAUTION.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND TERNE-PLATES.—The Undersigned, being PATENTEES of TWO PATENTS for IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TIN AND TERNE-PLATES, dated and numbered respectively June 6, 1860, No. 1399, and March 19, 1863, No. 738, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all Manufacturers of Tin and Terne-plates, that they will be LIABLE FOR ANY INFRINGEMENTS or USE OF THE SAID PATENTS, or either of them, unless they are protected by license to be duly granted by the said patentees, and which licenses the said patentees are ready at any time to grant upon terms to be agreed upon, upon application to them at the Cookley Ironworks, near Kidderminster.  
JOHN SAUNDERS,  
Cookley, Aug. 12, 1865. JOS. H. PAPER.

NEATH AND PELENNIA COLLIERY COMPANY.—WANTED, A FEW SHARES. State lowest price to “H. D.” care of Mr. Evans Old Bailey.

WANTED, by a Foreign Mining Company, an EXPERIENCED CLERK, to keep duplicate books in England, and conduct the whole of the correspondence. A Gentleman conversant with shipping and mining operations preferred.—Apply, stating salary required, to T. B. SPARKS, Esq., No. 10, Rood-lane, E.C., London.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual.—Address, “J. W.” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FINE SILVER—ONE THOUSAND OUNCES PER WEEK, or more.—Address, “W.” Mr. Clayton's, 265, Strand, London.

WANTED, a WATER-WHEEL, 40 feet diameter, 4 feet breast.—Address, Capt. NICHOLLS, St. George's-road, Truro.

PUMPING ENGINE—WANTED, by the MOLD CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ONE SECOND-HAND 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILERS complete.—Address, stating particulars, GEORGE DARLINGTON, Esq., mining engineer, Wrexham.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL MANAGER of BLAST-FURNACES and COLLIERIES by a person of experience, who is competent, if required, to superintend the erection of blast-furnaces. He can give satisfactory references as to his fitness in every respect.—Address, “H. I. P.” office of Rylands' “Iron Trade Circular,” Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coal, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, “W. 15,” Post-office, Liverpool.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of POWDER or any OTHER MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, “H. W.” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, ONE SIXTH PART or SHARE in a VALUABLE and LUCRATIVE MINING BUSINESS in SOMERSETSHIRE.—For particulars, apply to Mr. G. MILLARD, solicitor, Axbridge, near Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

MINING PUPIL.—An opportunity occurs for the Parents or Guardians of a respectable Young Gentleman (about 16 or 17 years of age), to APPRENTICE HIM to a MINING ENGINEER and COLLIERY VIEWER, with whom he would have opportunities of being instructed in his profession at some of the most extensive collieries in the North of England.—Apply to “M. E. and C. V.” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIRD CALL OF FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE, making £25 per share paid.  
Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the above company have this day made a CALL of FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE, payable on the 24 day of Sept. next, at Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., London; or Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester, Bangor, and Carnarvon. Shareholders are, therefore, requested to pay, on or before that date, the amount due on the shares of which they are the registered proprietors.  
J. HAYWOOD, Managing Director.  
P.S.—By the Articles of Association, any call unpaid on the day appointed for payment thereof is chargeable with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until the time of actual payment.—Bangor, July 26, 1865.

WEST DEVON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the West Devon Consolidated Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Guildhall Tavern, 22, King-street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at Half-past Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report and account of the winding-up of the company by the liquidators.—25, Birch-lane, August 16, 1865.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER IN MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.  
His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.  
Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

MANCHESTER, and WEST END OF LONDON.  
MR. W. HANNA M. MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL SHAREBROKER.  
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.  
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCAHIRE.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.



THE SEVILLE IRONWORKS, DUBLIN.  
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**TO GAS AND ROLLING STOCK COMPANIES.**  
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, BREWERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, OR OTHERS REQUIRING EXTENSIVE PREMISES, on which the following VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS have been erected, viz.:—A MASSIVE STONE BUILDING, 186 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 25 feet high; a BUILDING, 287 ft. by 60 ft., and 20 ft. high; a BUILDING, 18 ft. by 16 ft., and 16 ft. high; and two other partly two-storied BUILDINGS, each 26 ft. by 23 ft., roofed: all of which are built in the best manner, and are well lighted and ventilated. There are, also, various storerooms, offices for clerks, storekeeper, and gate-keeper. Also, an EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSE, with large garden (conveniently situated within the walls), in every respect suitable to a manager of works.

The whole (with the exception of the house plot) are held under a lease for 869 years, from the 29th of September, 1846, at a yearly rent of 1861. 4s. 3d., to be reduced to 1671. 16s. per annum on the termination of the lease plot of the above mentioned.

The principal buildings, dwelling house, and offices are lighted with gas, and there is a most abundant supply of water on the premises, the entire of which covers an area of nearly 5½ acres, surrounded by lofty stone walls, and approached through a handsome wrought-iron gate entrance; and it may be here remarked that there is a frontage to Seville-place of several hundred feet, which could be judiciously let off for building purposes.

The above premises, formerly the property of the Irish Engineering Company, are situated in Seville-place, North Dock Ward, Dublin, abutting on the Basin of the Royal Canal and River Liffey, and the Goods Terminals of the Midland Great Western, and close to the Drogheda, Dundalk, Enniskillen, and Junction Railways, will be OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th of August inst., at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon.

**THE VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, CUPOLAS, PLANING, BORING, AND TURNING MACHINES, and other tools used by engineers and foundries; also, a quantity of NEW AND OLD IRON AND METAL, &c., WILL BE SOLD, in detailed lots, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st days of August. Catalogues of which, with the conditions of sale under which the works will be sold, and further particulars, may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co., solicitors, No. 6, Old Jewry, London; Messrs. Davidson, Carr, and Bannister, Weavers' Hall, No. 23, Basinghall-street, London; Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse, No. 13, Gresham-street, London; Messrs. Chatters and Nicholls, Ironmonger-lane, London; William F. Littledale, solicitor, 9, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin; and to John Little-dale and Co., auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond Quay, in whose office a ground plan of the premises and abstract of title may be inspected, and who will forward catalogues of the plant (free by post), on application being made to that effect.**

**HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—**

One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels. Apply to Messrs. E. Page and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Langley Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

**CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,**

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MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.

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175, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

**THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY,**

ST. ALLEN POWDER MILLS, TRURO, beg to INVITE ATTENTION to their WATERPROOF SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES, which are supplied in various lengths, at reasonable prices.

**CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN,**

via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

**CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS** is at all times in a POSITION

to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid.

C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

**CAPT. J. RABBY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at**

the net price of £2 per share, in the CAL-R-PANT MINE, joining the great

Miners Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Capt. J. Rabby, Coedpoth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

**ROBERT LIBBY AND SON,**

MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

The undermentioned mines we would at once advise capitalists to speculate in, as we can say with confidence that each bears such indications that will lead to early and important discoveries:—

West Great Work. North Dolcoath. Rosewarne United. Grylls Wheel Florence. East Rosewarne. New Lovell.

N.B.—Parties who acted on our advice, and purchased East Rosewarne at £2, and Rosewarne United at £1, now realise good profits in each. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. R. Libby and Son.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,**

MANCHESTER.

**MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,**

AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MAN-

CHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for August will contain special reports on West Trelawny, Devon Wheel, Lopes, Leeds and St. Aubyn, and Wheal Grylls.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lotherbury, London.

**MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.**

**THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS,**

SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable

information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire. Prospecting reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 3, Princess-street, Manchester.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS,**

RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES,

FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO.,

of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond and share investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

**MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND**

SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES,

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

"THE CITY HIVE."—A Journal of Commerce, Banking, and Mining. Price 1d.

Now ready, price 8s., by post 8s. 6d.

**THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON: STATISTICS**

AND OBSERVATIONS.

By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

It contains the following particulars, viz.:—The geological position, present prospects, names of purser, manager, and secretary, with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the last three years, and of total dividends paid to the present time.

The work is illustrated by a Map of Cornwall and Devonshire; Geological District Maps, divided into eight sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; Maps of the St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Helston, Gwinnar, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the lodes, &c., traversing them. It also contains Transverse and Longitudinal Sections of Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas); Section of the Workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); Geological Map of the Fowey Consols District (supplied by Major Davis, E.M.); Longitudinal Section of Great Wheal Vor Wheel Metal lode (supplied by George Noakes, Esq.); Historical Account of the Devon Great Consols (supplied by the secretary, A. Allen, Esq.); and of all the principal mines in the two counties.

Price 1s., by post 1s. 3d.

**SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT.**

By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited).

London: Published at the Mining Journal Office, 36, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold by all booksellers and newsmen.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d. penny stamps.

**MR. HOPTON'S NEW WORK, entitled**

CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, &c., BETWEEN "A FATHER AND SON."

Thirteen plans on ventilation and working out coal, dialling, planning, and taking the dip and rise of the mine illustrated.

Near 600 copies are ordered in Wigan alone.

Address Mr. J. J. CARR, Cropper's-hill, St. Helen's; or the author, 73, Peter-street, St. Helen's.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.**—TO BE SOLD, under the directions of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINES, in the parish of St. Buryan, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said COMPANY, and in the MINE SETT or GRANT, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS:—ONE 48 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE and WINDING GEAR. TWO BOILERS 11 tons each. 1 capstan, 1 shears, 1 shaft bob, 50 fms. flat-rods; 1 logging bob, with caps, plates, and bolts, from engine to shaft. THREE WATER-WHEELS, viz.:—one 24 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached; 1 18 ft., with 8 heads of stamps attached; one 16 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. VESCOM, the officer of the Court in charge thereof.

BOLTON AND GRYLLS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the Solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 9, 1885.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL TRAVELLYAN MINING COMPANY.**—The Registrar of this Court has appointed TUESDAY, the 29th day of August inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above-named Company, now made out and deposited at the said Office.

Dated August 14, 1885. WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANY.**—By an Order made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated this 14th day of August inst., on the petition of John Henry Mackenzie, of No. 77, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, a contributory of the said company. It was ordered that the TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor for the Petitioner, Truro.

Dated the 14th day of August, 1885.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—TO BE SOLD, in One Lot, by direction of the liquidators of the said company, with the sanction of the Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Old Wheal Neptune Mine, in the parish of Penrathune, near Marazion, Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, all the INTEREST of the said COMPANY, and in the MINE SETT or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

ONE 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beam.

TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each, with fittings complete.

PORTABLE ENGINE, 8 horse power.

60 ft. shears complete, 10 arm capstan, oak axle, iron sockets and braces, 220 fms.

13 in. capstan rope (new), balance bob with box complete, crusher, lot of valuable pit-work, new and old timber and iron, whim and capstan ropes, chain, boring machine, air ditto, 50 tons of coal, together with the account-house and office furniture, and a quantity of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, by application at the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Solicitors for William Fokingsworth, one of the Liquidators of the said company).

(Agent for Benham and Tindell, 15, Essex-street, Strand, London, the Solicitors for Wm. Joseph White, the other liquidator of the said company).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 16, 1885.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN RE GARLIDNA UNITED MINES.**

**TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Plomer v.**

Waddington and Others, dated the 8th day of June last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of August inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, 24 (4096ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Hartley Waddington,

100 (4096ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Patrick Carroll, and

40 (4096ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Mary Ann Gierney

Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Aug. 16, 1885.

## In Chancery.

**BRECONSHIRE—THE IMPORTANT PROPERTY, known as the FALLEG**

**COLLIERY, in the parish of YSTRADGYNLAIS.**

**MESSRS. PRICE AND CLARK WILL SELL, BY**

AUCTION, at the Cameron Arms, Swansea, on Friday, Sept. 15, at Twelve for One, in One Lot, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1862, and of the Falleg Anthracite Coal and Iron Company (Limited), with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the IMPORTANT PROPERTY known as the FALLEG COLLIERY, situated in the hamlet of FALLEG, in the parish of YSTRADGYNLAIS, in the county of BRECON, together with the capital STEAM ENGINE, and all the expensive PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS for working the mine, which is now in full operation.

The property is leasehold, and held for a term of 42 years, from 25th March, 1862, at a dead rent of £70 per annum, and subject to a royalty of 1s. 1d. per ton (7d. for coal and 6d. for ironstone) on the net amount of coal and ironstone raised.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the principal mines in Swansea and Neath; and in London of JOHN TUCKER, Esq., solicitor, 28, St. Swinburn-lane, City; or of GEORGE SCOTT, Esq., the official liquidator, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook; and of Messrs. PRICE AND CLARK, 48, Chancery-lane.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.

HALF of a MINE ENGINE, CAPSTAN, 6 in. PUMP, STRAPPING, PLATES, &c.

**MR. E. NORRISH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on**

Monday, the 21st day of August, 1885, on the mine, called South Hoe, or Tamar Mine, near Hole's Hole, on the banks of the Tamar, ONE MOIETY of the MINE ENGINE (about 40 in. cylinder, now fixed on the above mine), with tools and fittings complete, capstan, 6 in. pump, strapping plates, &c., now lying thereon, under powers contained in a bill of sale. Sale to commence at Two o'clock. The engine and other gear are in good condition, and worthy the attention of buyers.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. NORRISH, auctioneer, Plymouth; and to R. W. STACEPOLE, Esq., solicitor, No. 15, Pinner's Hall, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.—Dated Plymouth, Aug. 10, 1885.

**SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.**

**MR. E. M. WHITE has received instructions to SELL, BY**

PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th day of August inst., on the mine, EAST-THE-WATER, Bideford, the whole of the MACHINERY and STOCK of the BIDEFORD ANTHRACITE MINING COMPANY, comprising—

ONE 20 in. STEAM ENGINE, with 10 ft. fly-wheel, 4 tons, 4 ft. stroke, equal beam;

TWO CORNISH BOILERS, one 8 tons, another 6 tons; spur wheels, 4 ft. by 2 ft., with cranks, balance-bobs, travelling bob, wood rods, heads, loops and braces, bevel wheels, paint mills for grinding paint in all, two dry paint mills, iron pan and rollers, with wire brushing cylinders and brushes; spur gear wheels and pulleys; one 8 in. working barrel, with wind bore and davit piece; 8 pumps, 9 in. diameter, 9 ft. long; 2 8 in. plungers and cases, with stuffing box and glands; 1 ditto, 8 in. diameter, 10 ft. long;

2 H. pumps, 3 davit pins, 3 wind boxes, 39 pams, 8 in. diameter, 9 ft. long; 3 ditto, 6 in. long; 1 ditto, 5 ft. long; iron bucket rods, strapping plates; 265 fms. railway iron, 2½ in. by ½ in.; iron saddles, 60 fms. B. ¾ in. proof chain, 56 fms. B. ¾ in. chain, 26 fms. B. ¾ in. proof chain, 35 fms. ¾ in. chain, 50 fms. B. ¾ in. chain, 20 fms. ¾ in. chain; iron tram wagons, wrought-iron boxes, 6 ft. by 2½ in.; smiths' tools, carpenters' tools, office furniture, horse and harness, carts, &c.; numerous lots of timber, planks, &c., beams, scales and weights, about 800 tons culm, and a variety of other articles.

The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

For viewing the same, apply to Mr. DINGLE, of whom catalogues may be had, or of the Auctioneer.

The mine is within a few yards of the company's wharf, from which the materials can be shipped without any port charges, and is within a quarter of a mile of the Bideford railway station.—Dated August 2, 1885.

**VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT SILVER MINES, in the ANNA SOPHIA MINING**

**DISTRICT OF NORWAY, together with all the MACHINERY, STAMPING**

**MILLS, PLANT, &c.** Well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

**MR. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the**

liquidators of the East Norwegian Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, Limited), unless previously disposed of by private contract, at the Giebelhofen

house, on Thursday, September 18, 1885, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, the VALUABLE SILVER MINES in the ANNA SOPHIA DISTRICT OF NORWAY, on the eastern

side of the River Loughen, a few of the principal of which are the ANNA SOPHIA, RAMSRUD, RAMSVIG, and NEUES GLUCK, which are in most complete working

order, and adjoin the Government Mines of Kongaberg. There is an abundance of water-power, cheap timber, and mining labour may be obtained at a moderate rate.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SHEPARD and RILEY, solicitors, 85, Moorgate-street; of GEORGE GRANT, Esq., 123, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; or of Messrs. CARTER and HANFORD, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Silver-lane; and at Mr. MARSH's office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

**ENGINES AND PLANT.—A PAIR of NEW and well-finished**

**HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, together, 50 horse power cylinders, 16 in.**

**diameter, 3 ft. 6½ in. stroke, fitted on very strong bed plates, with link reversing**

**motion and feed pump. Prices, delivered in Bridgend, £260. Also, a 25 horse power**

**ENGINE, fly-wheels 2 tons, link motion, and feed pump. Price £150, delivered in Brid-**

**gend; 84 yards of new 20 in. diameter pipes, the flanges faced. Price £6 10s. per ton.**

**Force pumps, clacks, &c., can also be had. About 40 yards of 8 in. pipes, with force**

**pump, 12 and clack piece. About 36 yards of 7 in. pipe, with lift pump complete.**

**CHARLES SHEPARD, Engine Foundry, Bridgend, South Wales.**

ESKDALE, NEAR WHITHY.  
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

**MR. FLINTOFF WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Arms Hotel, Whithy, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE of HAGG HOUSE and HOWLET HALL, in the township of Egleston, in the parish of Whithy, in the North Riding of the county of York, containing 10 a. 1 p., in a ring fence. The Estate is let in two farms to yearly tenants, has good substantial buildings, is in a good state of cultivation, and attains within two miles of Whithy, in the beautiful valley of the Esk.**

The VALUABLE IRONSTONE contained in the property can be advantageously worked, as the Whithy and Pickering Railway passes through the Estate.

The property may be viewed on application to the tenant, and plans and particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneer; of Mr. BOULEY, land agent, Whithy; Messrs. Prior House, Richmond, Yorkshire;—August, 1885.

**MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**

at EAST MARGARET MINE, LELANT, near the St. Ives Road Station, or about one mile from Hayle:—

A 37 inch CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE.

A 30 inch CYLINDER STAMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke, with 33 heads, complete—a first-class machine; with 9 ton BOILER.

A 20 inch CYLINDER WINDING ENGINE, 4½ ft. stroke—a first-class machine; with 9 ton BOILER; cage and 4½-winch complete.

One 8-arm CAPSTAN complete, 150 fathoms, 8 to 12 inch pitwork, with matching pieces, H-pieces, clack-seat pieces, poles, stuffing-boxes, glands, &c., complete, all in good working condition.

60 fms. 2½ in. 30 fms. 1¼ in., and 20 fms. 1¼ in. iron pump rods; 8 horse wheel, complete; 200 fms.







## PROGRESSIVE MINES

| Shares | Mines.   | Paid.          | Lost Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call.  |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 700    | Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion...                        | 4 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1864   |
| 1000   | Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.]                                 | 5 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 4000   | Bodfons (cop.), Tavistock                              | 2 11 6.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 3200   | Bodol Aar (lead), Holywell ..                          | 0 18 0.        | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 600    | Bites (lead) [L.]                                      | 20 0 0.        | 3/4      | 3/4        | Fully paid. |
| 5000   | Boscawen (tin)   | 15 0 0.        | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1865   |
| 5000   | Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton                             | 2 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 30000  | Broimow (id.), Minsterley Salop                        | 1 0 0.         | 12s.     | 10s. 12s.  | Fully paid. |
| 300    | Brynford Hall (lead), Flint...                         | 25 0 0.        | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 5000   | Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint                               | 9 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 1333   | Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes ..                          | 9 3 6.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 30000  | Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £3.]                          | 6 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Calstock Consols (copper)                              | 2 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1000   | Camborne Consols (copper)                              | 18 10 0.       | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4600   | Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis                            | 10 14 0.       | 1 1/4    | 1 1/4      | June, 1865  |
| 75000  | Cambrian Consols (gd.) [L. £3.]                        | 1 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1862   |
| 8000   | Cape Cornwall (cop.) [L. £2 10s.]                      | 1 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Caradon & Phoenix Cons. [L. £1]                        | 0 12 0.        | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 214    | Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer                        | 29 6 6.        | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 6000   | Carn Camborne (cop.) Cambn.                            | 17 0 0.        | 1 1/4    | 1 1/4      | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | Carnarize Unit. (tin), St. Just                        | 0 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 7000   | Carnarvon (tin), St. Just                              | 4 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 20000  | Carysfort (3200 £25 pd., 16800 £15 pd.)                | 2 13 0.        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 2500   | Cefn Cileben (id.), Flint [L. £3.]                     | 2 12 0.        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 8500   | Cefn Cwri Brywno (lead)                                | 4 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1864  |
| 2500   | Central Miners (lead) [L. £5.]                         | 2 17 0.        | 1 1/4    | 1 1/4      | May, 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton (lead), Perranzabn.                          | 7 0 0.         | 2 1/2    | 9 1/2      | Aug. 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton Moor (lead)                                  | 3 10 0.        | 2 1/4    | 2 1/4      | Aug. 1865   |
| 4000   | Clara Unit., Pontefwyd [L. £3.]                        | 2 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 3072   | Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's                      | 0 14 0.        | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 3000   | Cleveland (iron), [L. £20.]                            | 10 0 0.        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 2000   | Cllifh & Wentworth (tin, ep.)                          | 84 0 0.        | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 2000   | Cloawance (cop.) [L. £20.]                             | 10 0 0.        | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 16000  | Coalstra & Bond [L. £3000] pd.                         | 10700 16s. pd. | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 60000  | Connors (cop., subph.) [L.]                            | 1 0 0.         | 22s.     | 21s.       | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornish Clay and Tin (id.)                             | 1 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornwall (tin) [L. £3.] [4000 30s. pd., 8000 15s. pd.] | ..             | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 861    | Cran (copper), Camborne                                | 28 17 0.       | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 30000  | Cranverder & Wh. Abraham [L.]                          | 3 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 12000  | Crelake (cop.), Tavistock                              | 2 13 0.        | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 2500   | Crown Consols (cop.) Crown                             | 5 6 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 8000   | Crown & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]                         | 0 2 6.         | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1428   | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes                             | 1 13 0.        | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 6000   | Cudder (cop., tin), St. Austell                        | 4 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 1000   | Cwmyawmlog (all-id.), [L. £3.]                         | 2 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 85000  | Dale (lead), North Stafford.                           | ..             | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 1000   | Darke (lead) [L. £10.]                                 | 9 4 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 672    | Ding Dong (tin), Guulva                                | 44 10 6.       | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1863   |
| 30000  | Dolfrwygrog (gold) [L. £1.]                            | 0 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 10000  | Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £30.]                            | 17 19 0.       | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 1000   | East Bassett and Grylle (tin)                          | 3 5 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton                         | 0 5 6.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 2000   | East Buller (copper)                                   | 2 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 50000  | East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]                           | 1 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 2000   | East Chiverton (lead)                                  | 3 8 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1866 |
| 6000   | E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]                       | 0 6 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2948   | E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Camwynn                          | 5 0 6.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 1000   | E. Grenville (cop.), Kenwyn                            | 2 16 0.        | 2 1/4    | 2 1/4      | Aug. 1865   |
| 5000   | E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5.]                     | ..             | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 1000   | E. Gunnsall (cop.) [L. £10.]                           | 8 8 6.         | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1865   |
| 6148   | E. Gunnsall (all-id.) Cardinham                        | 2 17 6.        | 3/4      | 3/4        | April, 1865 |
| 5000   | East Laxey (lead) [L. £3.]                             | 2 0 0.         | ..       | 1 1 1/4    | July, 1865  |

[\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

| Shares | Mines.                                 | Paid.           | Lost Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call.  |
|--------|--|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 700    | Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion.....      | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1864   |
| 1000   | Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] .....           | 5 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 4000   | Bodfons (cop.), Tavistock .....        | 2 11 6.         | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 3200   | Bodol Ar (lead), Holywell .....        | 0 18 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 600    | Bites (lead) [L.] .....                | 25 10 0.        | 3s.      | 3s.        | Fully paid. |
| 5000   | Boscawen (tin) .....                   | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1865   |
| 5000   | Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton .....       | 1 0 0.          | 12s.     | 12s.       | Mar. 1865   |
| 30000  | Broimow (id.), Minsterley Salop .....  | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 300    | Brynford Hall (lead), Flint .....      | 25 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 5000   | Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint .....         | 9 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 1333   | Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes .....       | 9 3 6.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 30000  | Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £3.] .....    | 6 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Calstock Consols (copper) .....        | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1000   | Camborne Consols (copper) .....        | 18 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4600   | Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis 10         | 18 4.           | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | June, 1865  |
| 75000  | Cambrian Consols (gd.) [L. £3]         | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1862   |
| 8000   | Cape Cornwall (cop.) [L. £2 10s.]      | 1 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Caradon & Phoenix Cons. [L. £1]        | 0 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 214    | Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer        | 29 6 6.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 6000   | Carn Camborne (cop.) Cambn.            | 17 0 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | Carnarize Unit. (tin), St. Just        | 0 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 7000   | Carnrhy (tin), St. Just .....          | 4 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 20000  | Carysfort (3200 £25 pd., 16800         | £15 pd.]        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 25000  | Cefn Cileben (id.), Flint [L. £3.]     | 2 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 8500   | Cefn Cwn Brywno (lead) .....           | 4 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1864  |
| 2500   | Central Miners (lead) [L. £5.]         | 2 17 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton (lead), Perranzabn.          | 7 0 0.          | 2 1/2.   | 2 1/2.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton Moor (lead) .....            | 3 10 0.         | 3 1/4.   | 3 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 4000   | Clara Unit., Ponterywd [L. £3]         | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 3072   | Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's      | 0 14 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 3000   | Cleveland (iron), [L. £20.] .....      | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 2000   | Cllifh & Wentworth (tin, ep.)          | 84 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 2000   | Cloawance (cop.) [L. £20.] .....       | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 16000  | Coalstra & Bond [L. £3000] pd.         | 10700 16s. pd.] | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 60000  | Connors (cop., subph.) [L.] .....      | 1 0 0.          | 2s.      | 2s.        | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornish Clay and Tin (id.) .....       | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornwall (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd.] | 5000 15s. pd.]  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 861    | Cran (copper), Camborne .....          | 28 17 0.        | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 30000  | Cranver and Wh. Abraham [L.]           | 3 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 12000  | Crelake (cop.), Tavistock .....        | 2 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 2500   | Crown Consols (cop.) Crown             | 5 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 8000   | Crown & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]         | 0 2 6.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1428   | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes .....       | 1 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 6000   | Cudder (cop., tin), St. Austell        | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 10000  | Cwmynmlog (all-id.), [L. £3]           | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 85000  | Dale (lead), North Stafford .....      | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 1000   | Darke (lead) [L. £1] .....             | 9 4 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 672    | Ding Dong (tin), Guulva .....          | 44 10 6.        | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1863   |
| 30000  | Dolfrwyg (gold) [L. £1.] .....         | 10 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 10000  | Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £30.] .....      | 17 19 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 1000   | East Bassett and Grylle (tin) .....    | 3 5 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton         | 0 5 6.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 2000   | East Buller (copper) .....             | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 50000  | East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]           | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 20000  | East Chiverton (lead) .....            | 3 8 0.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1866 |
| 6000   | E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]       | 0 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2948   | E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Camwynn          | 5 0 6.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 9000   | E. Grenville (cop.), Kenbrege          | 2 16 0.         | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 5000   | E. G. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]       | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 9000   | E. Gunnsall (cop.) .....               | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1865   |
| 6148   | E. Llanidloes (all-id.) Cardinham      | 2 17 6.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 5000   | East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]              | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
|        |  |                 | 1 1/4.   |            |             |
| 1024   | E. Mazaray (tin), Fyny Talant          | 32 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |

| Shares | Mines.                                  | Paid.           | Lost Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call.  |
|--------|---|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 700    | Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion.....       | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1864   |
| 1000   | Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] .....            | 5 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 4000   | Bodfons (cop.), Tavistock .....         | 2 11 6.         | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 3200   | Bodol Ar (lead), Holywell .....         | 0 18 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 600    | Bites (lead) [L.] .....                 | 25 10 0.        | 3s.      | 3s.        | Fully paid. |
| 5000   | Boscawen (tin) .....                    | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1865   |
| 5000   | Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton .....        | 1 0 0.          | 12s.     | 12s.       | Mar. 1865   |
| 30000  | Broimow (id.), Minsterley Salop .....   | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 300    | Brynford Hall (lead), Flint .....       | 25 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 5000   | Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint .....          | 9 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 1333   | Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes .....        | 9 3 6.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 30000  | Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £3.] .....     | 6 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Calstock Consols (copper) .....         | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1000   | Camborne Consols (copper) .....         | 18 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4600   | Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis 10          | 18 4.           | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | June, 1865  |
| 75000  | Cambrian Consols (gd.) [L. £3.]         | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1862   |
| 8000   | Cape Cornwall (cop.) [L. £2 10s.]       | 1 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Caradon & Phoenix Cons. [L. £1]         | 0 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 214    | Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer         | 29 6 6.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 6000   | Carn Camborne (cop.) Cambn.             | 17 0 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | Carnarize Unit. (tin), St. Just         | 0 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 7000   | Carnrhy (tin), St. Just .....           | 4 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 20000  | Carysfort (3200 £25 pd., 16800          | £15 pd.]        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 25000  | Cefn Cileben (id.), Flint [L. £3.]      | 2 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 8500   | Cefn Cwn Brywno (lead) .....            | 4 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1864  |
| 2500   | Central Miners (lead) [L. £5.]          | 2 17 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | May, 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton (lead), Perranzabn.           | 7 0 0.          | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton Moor (lead) .....             | 3 10 0.         | 3 1/4.   | 3 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 4000   | Clara Unit., Ponterywd [L. £3]          | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 3072   | Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's       | 0 14.           | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 3000   | Cleveland (iron), [L. £20.] .....       | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 2000   | Cllifh & Wentworth (tin, ep.)           | 84 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 2000   | Cloawance (cop.) [L. £20.] .....        | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 16000  | Coalstra & Bond [L. £3000 & pd.]        | 10700 16s. pd.] | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 60000  | Connors (cop., subh.) [L.] .....        | 1 0 0.          | 2s.      | 2s.        | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornish Clay and Tin (id.) .....        | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornwall (tin) [L. £3.] [4000 30s. pd.] | 5000 15s. pd.]  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 861    | Cran (copper), Camborne .....           | 28 17 0.        | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 30000  | Cranver and Wh. Abraham [L.]            | 3 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 12000  | Crelake (cop.), Tavistock .....         | 2 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 2500   | Crown Consols (cop.) Crown              | 5 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 8000   | Crown & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]          | 0 2 6.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1428   | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes .....        | 1 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 6000   | Cudder (cop., tin), St. Austell         | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 10000  | Cwmynmlog (all-id.), [L. £3.]           | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 85000  | Dale (lead), North Stafford .....       | ..              | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 1000   | Darke (lead) [L. £1, Cardinham]         | 9 4 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 672    | Ding Dong (tin), Gulval .....           | 44 10 6.        | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1863   |
| 30000  | Dolfrwygrog (gold) [L. £1.] .....       | 10 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 10000  | Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £30.] .....       | 17 19 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 1000   | East Bassett and Grylle (tin) .....     | 3 5 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton .....    | 0 5 6.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 2000   | East Buller (copper) .....              | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 50000  | East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1.]           | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 20000  | East Chiverton (lead) .....             | 3 8 0.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1866 |
| 6000   | E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]        | 0 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2948   | E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Camwynn           | 5 6 6.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 5000   | E. Grenville (cop.), Kenbrege           | 2 16 0.         | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 5000   | E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]       | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 6000   | E. Gunnsall (cop.), Kenbrege            | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1865   |
| 6148   | E. Llanidloes (all-id.) Cardinham       | 2 17 6.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 5000   | East Laxey (lead) [L. £3.] .....        | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1024   | E. Mazaray (tin), Fyny Talant           | 32 10 0.        | ..       | 1 1 1/4.   | Feb. 1865   |

| Shares | Mines.                                  | Paid.           | Lost Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call.  |
|--------|---|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 700    | Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion.....       | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1864   |
| 1000   | Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] .....            | 5 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 4000   | Bodfons (cop.), Tavistock .....         | 2 11 6.         | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 3200   | Bodol Ar (lead), Holywell .....         | 0 18 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 600    | Bites (lead) [L.] .....                 | 25 10 0.        | 3s.      | 3s.        | Fully paid. |
| 5000   | Boscawen (tin) .....                    | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1865   |
| 5000   | Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton .....        | 1 0 0.          | 12s.     | 12s.       | Mar. 1865   |
| 30000  | Broimow (id.), Minsterley Salop .....   | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 300    | Brynford Hall (lead), Flint .....       | 25 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 5000   | Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint .....          | 9 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 1333   | Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes .....        | 9 3 6.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 30000  | Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £3.] .....     | 6 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Calstock Consols (copper) .....         | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1000   | Camborne Consols (copper) .....         | 18 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4600   | Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis 10          | 18 4.           | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | June, 1865  |
| 75000  | Cambrian Consols (gd.) [L. £3.]         | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1862   |
| 8000   | Cape Cornwall (cop.) [L. £2 10s.]       | 1 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Caradon & Phoenix Cons. [L. £1]         | 0 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 214    | Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer         | 29 6 6.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 6000   | Carn Camborne (cop.) Cambn.             | 17 0 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | Carnarize Unit. (tin), St. Just         | 0 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 7000   | Carnrhy (tin), St. Just .....           | 4 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 20000  | Carysfort (3200 £25 pd., 16800          | £15 pd.]        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 25000  | Cefn Cileben (id.), Flint [L. £3.]      | 2 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 8500   | Cefn Cwn Brywno (lead) .....            | 4 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1864  |
| 2500   | Central Miners (lead) [L. £5.]          | 2 17 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | May, 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton (lead), Perranzabn.           | 7 0 0.          | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton Moor (lead) .....             | 3 10 0.         | 3 1/4.   | 3 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 4000   | Clara Unit., Ponterywd [L. £3]          | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 3072   | Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's       | 0 14.           | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 3000   | Cleveland (iron), [L. £20.] .....       | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 2000   | Cllifh & Wentworth (tin, ep.)           | 84 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 2000   | Cloawance (cop.) [L. £20.] .....        | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 16000  | Coalstra & Bond [L. £3000 & pd.]        | 10700 16s. pd.] | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 60000  | Connors (cop., subh.) [L.] .....        | 1 0 0.          | 2s.      | 2s.        | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornish Clay and Tin (id.) .....        | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornwall (tin) [L. £3.] [4000 30s. pd.] | 5000 15s. pd.]  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 861    | Cran (copper), Camborne .....           | 28 17 0.        | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 30000  | Cranver and Wh. Abraham [L.]            | 3 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 12000  | Crelake (cop.), Tavistock .....         | 2 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 2500   | Crown Consols (cop.) Crown              | 5 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 8000   | Crown & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]          | 0 2 6.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1428   | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes .....        | 1 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 6000   | Cudder (cop., tin), St. Austell         | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 10000  | Cwmynmlog (all-id.), [L. £3.]           | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 85000  | Dale (lead), North Stafford .....       | ..              | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 1000   | Darke (lead) [L. £1, Cardinham]         | 9 4 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 672    | Ding Dong (tin), Gulval .....           | 44 10 6.        | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1863   |
| 30000  | Dolfrwygrog (gold) [L. £1.] .....       | 10 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 10000  | Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £30.] .....       | 17 19 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 1000   | East Bassett and Grylle (tin) .....     | 3 5 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton .....    | 0 5 6.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 2000   | East Buller (copper) .....              | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 50000  | East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1.]           | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 20000  | East Chiverton (lead) .....             | 3 8 0.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1866 |
| 6000   | E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]        | 0 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2948   | E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Camwynn           | 5 6 6.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 5000   | E. Grenville (cop.), Kenbrege           | 2 16 0.         | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 5000   | E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]       | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 6000   | E. Gunnsall (cop.), Kenbrege            | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1865   |
| 6148   | E. Llanidloes (all-id.) Cardinham       | 2 17 6.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 5000   | East Laxey (lead) [L. £3.] .....        | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1024   | E. Mazaray (tin), Fyny Talant           | 32 10 0.        | ..       | 1 1 1/4.   | Feb. 1865   |

| Shares | Mines.                                 | Paid.           | Lost Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call.  |
|--------|--|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 700    | Aberdovey (all-lead), Merion.....      | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1864   |
| 1000   | Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] .....           | 5 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 4000   | Bodfons (cop.), Tavistock .....        | 2 11 6.         | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 3200   | Bodol Ar (lead), Holywell .....        | 0 18 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 600    | Bites (lead) [L.] .....                | 25 10 0.        | 3s.      | 3s.        | Fully paid. |
| 5000   | Boscawen (tin) .....                   | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1865   |
| 5000   | Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton .....       | 1 0 0.          | 12s.     | 12s.       | Mar. 1865   |
| 30000  | Broimow (id.), Minsterley Salop .....  | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 300    | Brynford Hall (lead), Flint .....      | 25 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 5000   | Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint .....         | 9 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 1333   | Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes .....       | 9 3 6.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 30000  | Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £3.] .....    | 0 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Calstock Consols (copper) .....        | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1000   | Camborne Consols (copper) .....        | 18 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4600   | Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis 10         | 18 4.           | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | June, 1865  |
| 75000  | Cambrian Consols (gd.) [L. £3.]        | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1862   |
| 8000   | Cape Cornwall (cop.) [L. £2 10s.]      | 1 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 12000  | Caradon & Phoenix Cons. [L. £1]        | 0 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 214    | Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer        | 29 6 6.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 6000   | Carn Camborne (cop.) Cambn.            | 17 0 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | Carnarize Unit. (tin), St. Just        | 0 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 7000   | Carnrhy (tin), St. Just .....          | 4 15 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 20000  | Carysfort (3200 £25 pd., 16800         | £15 pd.]        | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 25000  | Cefn Cileben (id.), Flint [L. £3.]     | 2 12 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 8500   | Cefn Cwn Brywno (lead) .....           | 4 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1864  |
| 2500   | Central Miners (lead) [L. £5.]         | 2 17 0.         | 1 1/4.   | 1 1/4.     | May, 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton (lead), Perranzabn.          | 7 0 0.          | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 3000   | Chiverton Moor (lead) .....            | 3 10 0.         | 3 1/4.   | 3 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 4000   | Clara Unit., Ponterywd [L. £3]         | 2 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 3072   | Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's      | 0 14.           | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 3000   | Cleveland (iron), [L. £20.] .....      | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 2000   | Cllifh & Wentworth (tin, ep.)          | 84 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 2000   | Cloawance (cop.) [L. £20.] .....       | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1865 |
| 16000  | Coalstra & Bond [L. £3000] pd.         | 10700 16s. pd.] | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 60000  | Connors (cop., subh.) [L.] .....       | 1 0 0.          | 2s.      | 2s.        | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornish Clay and Tin (tin) [L.]        | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 12000  | Cornwall (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd.] | 5000 15s. pd.]  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 861    | Cran (copper), Camborne .....          | 28 17 0.        | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 30000  | Cranverner & Wh. Abraham [L.]          | 3 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | June, 1865  |
| 12000  | Crelake (cop.), Tavistock .....        | 2 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 2500   | Crown Consols (cop.) Crown             | 5 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 8000   | Crown & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]         | 0 2 6.          | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 1428   | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes .....       | 1 13 0.         | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1864   |
| 6000   | Cudder (cop., tin), St. Austell        | 4 10 0.         | ..       | ..         | July, 1864  |
| 10000  | Cwmynmlog (all-id.), [L. £3]           | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 85000  | Dale (lead), North Stafford .....      | 10 0 0.         | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 1000   | Darke (lead) [L. £1] Cardigan .....    | 9 4 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 672    | Ding Dong (tin), Gulval .....          | 44 10 6.        | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1863   |
| 30000  | Dolfrwygrog (gold) [L. £1.] .....      | 10 15 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 10000  | Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £30.] .....      | 17 19 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |
| 1000   | East Bassett and Grylle (tin) .....    | 3 5 0.          | ..       | ..         | July, 1865  |
| 6000   | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton .....   | 0 5 6.          | ..       | ..         | May, 1865   |
| 2000   | East Buller (copper) .....             | 2 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 50000  | East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1.]          | 1 0 0.          | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 20000  | East Chiverton (lead) .....            | 3 8 0.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1866 |
| 6000   | E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]       | 0 6 0.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2948   | E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Camwynn          | 5 6 6.          | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 9000   | E. Grenville (cop.), Kenwyn            | 2 16 0.         | 2 1/4.   | 2 1/4.     | Aug. 1865   |
| 5000   | E. G. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]       | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1865   |
| 9000   | E. Gunnsall (cop.), Cambn.             | 8 8 6.          | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1865   |
| 6148   | E. Llanidloes (all-id.) Cardinham      | 2 17 6.         | 3 1/4.   | 3 1/4.     | April, 1865 |
| 5000   | East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]              | 2 0 0.          | ..       | 1 1 1/4    | ..          |
| 1024   | E. Mazaray (tin), Fyny Talant          | 32 10 0.        | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1865   |

\* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding information which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we are indebted for the information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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Communications are requested to be addressed.—August 19, 1865.

| Share. | Prices.  | Paid.   | Last Pr. | Am. disc. |
|--------|--|---------|----------|-----------|
| 6000   | N. Hallenble (lead) [8000 £1pd., 8000 Ss. 6d. pd.]     | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | North Java (tin, silver-lead),                         | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 3000   | N. Levant (tin, cop., St. Just 5 13 0                  | 5 13 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 20000  | N. Minera (id.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 Ss. 6d. pd.]       | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 4000   | N. Phoenix (tin, id.) [Linkinghorne                    | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6400   | No. Pool (tin & cop., id.) [Illogan,                   | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 700    | N. Roskar (cop.), Camborne                             | 38 15 0 | 13       | 13 13     |
| 6144   | North Rosewarne (copper)                               | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn                            | 5 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin) [S.E.]                      | 4 12 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 6410   | North W. Croft (tin, cop., St. Just                    | 2 17 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 5000   | No. Wh. Metal (tin, id.) [Bango,                       | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6144   | N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spout                             | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 12388  | Oxel Tor (cop., id.) [Calstock,                        | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 9000   | Old Gunnedale (cop., id.) [Calstock,                   | 0 12 6  | ..       | ..        |
| 600    | Pant-y-Gilen (slate) [L.] [500 £12 pd., 100 £20 pd.]   | 10 0 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 6400   | Par Consols (copper) [S.E.]                            | 1 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 8468   | Pedn-an-drea (tin, id.) [Redruth,                      | 4 8 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Pendens Cons. (cop., St. Just                          | 4 14 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | Penhale Wael Tor (tin, cop.,                           | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Penhale Wael Tor (tin, cop.,                           | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 612    | Penhalow Moor (slate, lead),                           | 2 18 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 5000   | Penralt (sil. id.), Merion [L.]                        | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Pohliggy Moor (tin), Wendron                           | 1 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 12800  | Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock                        | 0 7 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Prosper Uni. (tin, cop., St. Hilary                    | 7 16 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 12000  | Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington                        | 1 7 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Roaring Water [L. £3]                                  | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Reiniss Laxey (lead), [L. £6]                          | 4 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Reiniss Laxey (lead), [L. £6]                          | 4 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Restiguita (iron, St. Wen                              | 0 11 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | Roborough Down (tin, cop., [L. £5]                     | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 3993   | Rosewarne Consols (copper),                            | 4 11 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 3848   | Rosewarne United (cop., tin),                          | 3 16 0  | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2     |
| 6000   | Roskar (copper), Camborne                              | 0 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 700    | Roskarnworth (cop., id.) [Camborne                     | 2 15 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | Scorrier Cons. (tin, cop., St. Agnes                   | 4 13 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 300    | Seglenias, Montgomery [L. £3]                          | 6 5 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 20000  | Seafell (lead) Isle of Man [L.]                        | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 3000   | Silver Rose (silver and lead)                          | —       | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 3000 Ss. 6d. pd.] | 3 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 4096   | Sithney West Metal (tin)                               | 2 10 0  | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2     |
| 12900  | Sorthidge Cons. (cop., id.)                            | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | S. Alfred Cons. (cop., id.) [Fhilaak                   | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 612    | South Bassett (cop., id.) [Gwennap                     | 18 10 0 | ..       | ..        |
| 100    | South Bryn Gwlog (lead)                                | 7 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | So. Buller (copper), Gwennap                           | 0 14 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 1024   | South Callington (silver-lead),                        | 5 0 0   | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2     |
| 4096   | S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.,                           | 4 19 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | South Carn Brea (cop., id.)                            | 8 16 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 6138   | S. Condurrow (tin, cop., Camb.                         | 0 30 0  | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2     |
| 2383   | So. Crover (cop., id.) [L. £3]                         | 3 6 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | South Darran (id., L. £3)                              | 3 6 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | S. Dolcoath & Carnarvon Cons.                          | 2 14 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 5000   | So. Exmouth (id.), Christow                            | 2 11 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 5000   | S. Foxdale (id., L. of Man [L. £5]                     | 3 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | South Gorland (cop., St. Day                           | 4 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | South Grylls (copper) [L.]                             | 10 0 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 1024   | S. Herodifos (lead) [Liskeard,                         | 6 2 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 96     | South Kilmorey (lead)                                  | 23 10 0 | ..       | ..        |
| 2000   | South Lovell (tin), Wendron                            | 2 0 0   | ..       | 2 1/2     |
| 4000   | S. Minera (lead) [L. £4 1/2]                           | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 96     | South Pant-y-Gwen (tin),                               | 27 0 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 937    | So. Wh. Crofty (cop., id.) [Illogan                    | 24 10 0 | ..       | ..        |
| 4000   | So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes                         | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 400    | So. Wh. Seton (cop., id.) [Camborne                    | 61 10 0 | ..       | ..        |
| 794    | Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just                          | 6 12 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 10000  | St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]                          | 8 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 40000  | St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]                        | 1 5 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 900    | St. Ives Wheel Allen (tin),                            | 15 0 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 8000   | St. Just Untd. (tin, L. 2 1/2)                         | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..        |
| 6000   | St. Just Cons. (tin, id.) [L. £10]                     | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..        |
| 7000   | St. Peter Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]                      | 36 11 0 | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2    |
| 5000   | St. Peter Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]                      | 36 11 0 | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2    |
|        |  |         |          |           |